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NATIONAL POLITICS.

Revolutionary Ravings of the Southern Rebels.

The Lost Cause to be Regained Through a Democratic Victory.

Grant and Colfax Ratification Meetings.

"Let Us Have Peace," the Republican Rallying Cry.

Violent Harangue by Ben. H. Hill, in Atlanta.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* publishes an "authorized copy of Hon. Ben. H. Hill's speech in Atlanta, on the 23d instant, the speech in which he said "If the negroes ever get a *permanent* right to vote in this country, it must be by the consent of the people that live here." In illustration of the violence and bitterness which since the Tammany Convention have become a characteristic of Democratic speeches in the South, we quote the concluding portion of Mr. Hill's speech:

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

But we have a party now organized, a strong and a glorious party, with statesmen at its head and with correct principles for its platform. From Maine to California the glorious tramp of the Democracy is growing more and more distinct, and by November a verdict will be pronounced by the great freemen of America that shall gladden the hearts of patriots now and forever. [Cheers.] And when the people shall have pronounced that verdict the court will take courage and pronounce their judgment. Then, ah then, what will become of you, ye isolated hypocrites; all power to threaten gone, treachery exhausted, Relief measures and Reconstruction measures both dead, the Radical Party out of Congress, how on earth will you hide your shame thus stripped naked to the gaze of the world in all your unhidden infamy! what will become of you? "Ye generation of vipers, how will you escape the damnation of hell?" That's what is coming. Oh, it's coming; thank God, it's coming—coming to the cheer of patriots and the dismay of traitors. Yes, I tell you victory is coming. We have suffered, and suffered much; our comrades are sleeping. Ah, sleeping! many of them by the streams and in the valleys of Georgia. They are sleeping on the banks of the deep-rolling Mississippi; they are sleeping all over Virginia, grander than the pyramids of Egypt and richer than the mines of India. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Spirit of our departed braves, we are not dishonored yet! and though the vile, the low, the corrupt and the perjured are seeking to be our rulers, and have seized upon our high places, the noble, the valiant and the true are still left to us, and through all our borders are taking courage and hymning the notes of coming triumph. Ye miserable spawns of political accidency, hatched by the putrid growth of revolutionary corruption into an ephemeral existence—renegades from every law of God and violators of every right of man—we serve you with notice this day, that this victory is coming. The men of the South and the men of the North—patriots everywhere—are sending up their vows to Heaven that this is and shall forever be a Union of equal States, and never a hateful Union of unequal States. [Wild cheers, lasting several minutes.] Men of pride, men of character, women—thank God—without a dissenting voice, and even children in their playgrounds, are proclaiming on hill top and in valley that those whom God made superior shall not be degraded to the dominion of the inferior.

SOCIAL OSTRACISM.

A few more words and I will close. If, as I now hope and believe, we shall again have liberty and law under the Constitution, what shall be done with those who have taken advantage of these corrupt times to insult innocence, trample upon rights and oppress helplessness? These criminals will be among us, and must be assigned appropriate positions? What shall we do with them? Ye who have travailed through the blood and losses and sorrows of war for asserting nothing but what the very framers of the Constitution taught was your right; ye who have been taunted and reviled as rebels and traitors; ye who have been disfranchised in the land of your fathers and made exiles in the home of your birth; when this victory shall come and we shall once more be free men and no longer insulted and oppressed by miserable vagabonds and renegades, what shall we do with the criminals? I would not hurt a hair of their heads, do them no personal harm, and deprive them of no right. Give them over—oh, give over the miscreants to the inextinguishable hell of their own consciousness of infamy. But some things you must do for the protection of your children and of yourselves, and for the vindication of your honor. I affirm it and I want it heard. It is going to be the law of this country, and a law more irrepealable than the laws of the Medes and Persians. Not one man that dares record his vote for the inequality and vassalage of the Southern States and the degradation of his own race, ought ever to be received into a decent family in Georgia or in the South now or hereafter. [Cries of "never."] And this rule we can make now. If we have not the power to help make the laws for our government or for society, thank God we can at least pass social laws for our own homes. I charge you this day, as you honor your children and your household, and would preserve your good name for your posterity, never suffer a single native renegade who votes for the vassalage of these States, and the disgrace of your children and your race, to darken your doors or to speak to any member of your family. [Cries of "good," "that's right," "hurrah."] You condemn the poor victim to the Penitentiary who steals a horse or a $100, and yet these miserable creatures have sought to bargain away everything that you have or can value. You scorn the criminal who has violated the penal laws of your country. These miserable renegades are faithless to every law of Heaven and of earth, and have used every means to sell you to those who hate you, and to place your lives and your all in the power of the ignorant and debased. Another thing I insist shall be done. A people who will not resent such foul innovations of their right are not worthy of freedom. You have been helpless; your great men have been silenced; your surrendered your arms to what you thought was a gallant foe; you surrendered them under the assurances of protection, and yet these men, your own citizens many of them, who hurried you to war, have taken advantage of your poverty and helplessness, and of the presence of the bayonet; they have invaded your households; they have stolen your property; they have robbed you of your goods; they have joined the negro and the stranger to tax, insult and oppress you; and they have, contrary to the laws of the land, forced into dungeons and before military commissions the proud freemen of this country. You have been powerless to prevent these things.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

But my vow is recorded, and I shall redeem it if I find the people willing to sustain me. Men who have trampled upon the rights of the citizens of Georgia at a time when the laws were paralyzed shall feel the power of that restored law when liberty is reawakened. Ye vile miscreants of the Convention, who stole the money of the State to pay your *per diem*, I give you notice that you shall pay it back. And there is a good legal principle here which I want you to remember, and that is that where a number of men band themselves together for the commission of a common purpose, each one is responsible for what the others do or get. And, therefore, every man who took a portion of that stolen money is liable for every cent that negroes and carpet-baggers received, and we are going to make them pay it. Ye constitution makers, ye men that sprung at one bound from the Penitentiaries of the country to frame constitutions for honest people, ye men who oscillate from grand jury rooms with charges of perjury upon you up to legislative halls and other high places in the land, I serve you with notice to-day that the money shall be repaid with interest. And you who are depriving the people of liberty, threatening and conspiring against their lives—(hold me responsible for what I say)—I tell you that the day is coming when the Judges shall be in the prisoners' box and the persecutors shall be clamoring for mercy. "Thou shalt not take the life or liberty or property of a citizen except according to the laws of the land and by the judgment of his peers," is the first and great commandment in liberty's decalogue, and upon it all the other commandments hang. It was given as a concession from power to the people more than 600 years ago at the political Horeb of Anglo Saxon history, and no man from that day has violated or disregarded it who was not a tyrant or a traitor, or both. [Great cheers.] No man in English history ever trampled upon those sacred rights without being called to account. Wicked men have the power now; they have bayonets to protect them, and they feel they can insult and oppress with impunity forever. So did Judas feel safe when he helped eat the Lord's supper with the Lord. Catiline held power in Rome. Arnold once held a commission in the American army. And you, you vile creatures, whose infamy no epithet can describe and no precedent parallel—you will find your names more odious than those of Catiline and Arnold combined. [Immense applause and long laughter.] Return, then, the day of grace is almost passed. Reform now and we will forgive you. I do not want a single man except a carpet-bagger to vote for this Chicago platform. And you, members of the Legislature, I will talk to you kindly—you who voted for this infamy the other day—the fourteenth amendment—mark what I tell you. At the peril of your [illegible] and take it back. It is a record whose sin will reach your children. And you who call yourselves Democrats, and who yet are lying round here seeking and bargaining to get office from a Legislature which every line of Democratic principles declares to be an illegal and illegitimate body, shame, shame upon you. If this usurping Governor and Assembly had sufficient regard for the country's welfare to tender positions to Democrats, even the acceptance of such positions would present a question for serious consideration. While I will not condemn those who differ with me, I must be permitted to say for myself that no earthly consideration or power could induce or force me to so far recognize them as to accept an office at their hands. For myself, I hold them to be nothing but wicked, willful and corrupt usurpers of power, by authority of none but strangers and deluded negroes, and wanton conspirators to subvert the legitimate Government of our State, and as such I shall hold myself in readiness to visit upon them, by proper legal process, the penalties due to their crimes. I do not, of course, include in these remarks the Democratic members. These are there to prevent the mischiefs I announce. Their positions are necessarily unpleasant. But they are making sacrifices by the votes of our people, and are patriots, doing all the good they can, or rather preventing all the evil they can, and merit our regard. But those who voluntarily come forward to beg office of such a body; above all, those who, either in the Legislature or out of it, make bargains with Radical usurpers to get office for themselves or their friends—to all such I repeat, shame, shame upon you!

AVOWS HIMSELF AN INCENDIARY.

One thing more will be necessary to a proper expression of the abhorrence of our people for the infamous attempt to destroy the Union by destroying the equality of the States, and for the measures, authors and advocates of this whole scheme to degrade the States and people of the South. When liberty shall return, when the law shall be again respected, and good men shall again be our rulers, we must gather all the journals, and constitutions, and enactments of every character, of the conventions and assemblies thus forced upon us by force, and fraud, and usurpation, and catching fire from Heaven, burn them up forever! And right here, my countrymen, I want you to understand that I am a candidate but for one office on earth. [Several voices, "Name it and you shall have it."] When the glorious day shall come, and the free women, and the free men, and the laughing children, and the proud youth of Georgia, shall gather together to fire the miserable, hideous record of infamy, let the office be mine to kindle the flames. [Tremendous cheers, lasting several minutes.] That is all I want. I would have my children's children to know, if my humble life shall be remembered so long, that from first to last, through thick and through thin, I fought this attempt to disgrace our people and that at the sequel I kindled the fire that consumed the infamous record of its existence. That will be a proud day, my countrymen, that will be a glorious day when you and I can look each other in the face and feel as no Grecian ever felt, that we have passed through the most trying ordeal in the annals of humanity, and, as a people, have come out gold—pure gold. Take courage, my countrymen, that happy day shall come. The Union of equal States as made by our fathers shall be ours again. The disunion of unequal States which Radical treason seeks to make shall not be. With the records of the vile attempt, we will build the bonfire of the Constitution's triumph. By its light we shall read joy in each other's faces. Around the burning pile we shall gather our wives and little ones and strike up anew the song of our deliverance, and as the ascending smoke shall rise high in the skies, it will wake the notes of our heroes in bliss, and Heaven and earth shall ring with the universal symphony: "Well done! Well done! noble people! Through sorrows the most bitter, through trials the most severe, through misfortunes multiplied and prolonged, you have passed with your honor unsullied growing brighter and brighter. Enter again into the joys of freedom here and finally into the realms of the good hereafter."

Mr. Vallandigham on the Payment of the Debt.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham delivered his first speech of the campaign at Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday night. From his remarks on the mode of paying the national debt, and the currency in general, we take the following:

Gentlemen: I am a hard-money man. I always have been. There is no other real money in the world; and least of all is irredeemable Government paper, money in any proper sense of the term. It is not even the representative of money, but only of Government credit, and varies, and must ever vary, with the fluctuations of that credit. And it is by so much a greater evil when Government seeks to make its own paper, its own credit, its own promise to pay, a legal tender for payments and debts. If Government were to issue no more paper, or little more than it wanted for taxes, it need not declare it a legal tender. If it issue more, and just in proportion to the excess, no kind or amount of legislation, penal or otherwise, and no number of legal tender clauses, can save it from depreciation. I voted against the Legal-tender act of 1862. I did not believe it constitutional then. I do not believe it constitutional now. Moreover, I felt assured that it must, sooner or later, bring forth its evil fruit, and that abundantly. Government paper could not be made or kept equal to coin; and there is no more mischievous agent of financial and commercial distress than a depreciated paper currency. And the evil is greatly aggravated if there be two currencies of unequal value. I concur fully in all that Gov. Seymour has said upon this particular subject, and in the purpose of his recent speeches, as I understand them; and that was to warn the Democracy and the people of the United States not to swing wholly from their ancient hard-money moorings, and become too deeply enamored of the green goddess of paper money; to love wisely, and not too well; not to accept the extreme medicine of the public debt and currency, as their daily bread. I think the caution was timely and well bestowed. I am in favor of one currency, if practicable, and as soon as practicable, and that currency gold and silver. This twenty-dollar gold-piece which I hold in my hand—Gen. Schenck intimated last Fall that I stole it; no matter; it was certainly not from him; and, moreover, let me tell him that it is not the wages of political prostitution, nor yet of that sin which is political death; pardon the digression—this gold-piece is money; not, indeed, "lawful money" in the language of the Legal-tender act, but constitutional money, and the only money known to that instrument. No act of Congress, and no number of penal provisions, could persuade me that this twenty-dollar legal tender is as good as this twenty-dollar gold. This (the gold) is not the representative of or substitute for money; it is money. It does not say "I promise to pay twenty dollars," but "I am twenty dollars." Now, gentlemen, I should be very glad to make this paper money as good as gold—if I only knew how. I remember in ancient mythology, one Midas who besought the gods for power to turn everything he touched into gold; but I recollect, also, that in the sequel of the story, Midas was written down an ass. I know, then, of no way of making your Government paper as good as gold, except either by immensely reducing the volume—somewhere near to the standard of taxation—or requiring it to be redeemed on demand in gold at the Treasury of the United States. But neither of these is now practicable. What then? Necessarily we are to have two currencies for the present—gold and greenbacks; a dollar in coin equal to a hundred cents, and a dollar in legal tender, representing, variously, from fifty to seventy cents. And now, hard-money-man as I am, odious as a depreciated, irredeemable Government paper forced upon the people, is to me, I meet the issue squarely. If you have gold enough for all, let us all have gold. But if not, and there must be paper for some, then paper for all; and in the language of the New-York Democratic platform, "One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder;" and whosoever would have gold, let him buy it in the market at its value in currency. And let us have no petty quibbling about the phrase "lawful money." In the platform it is the antithesis of "coin;" and in the entire legislation of Congress upon the subject for six years, it means the legal tender "greenback" currency of the country. Redeem, then, in this lawful money—lawful to the plowholder and lawful to the bondholder—as "rapidly as practicable," all obligations of the Government not expressly upon their face or by law made payable in coin. Abolish forthwith your national banking system; take up the bonds which they hold, save $20,000,000 of interest to the tax-payers, and instead of redeeming $300,000,000 of national currency with greenbacks, issue a like amount of greenbacks at once to supply their place. Here is no inflation, nor is there any, the smallest hazard of having "too much money," even of "lawful money," in the country. With the disappearance, too, of the present national banking monopoly, we shall secure again old-fashioned specie-paying banks whose credit shall depend on their solvency, and whose promise to pay is redeemable, not in another promise to pay, but in gold and silver, the constitutional money of the land.

Outrages by Rebels in West Virginia.

The Morgantown (W. Va.) *Post* of Saturday last says: "We are informed that on Sunday, July 19th, a party of the rebel Democracy in Clay township, in this county, went to a church on Day's Run, where a congregation was assembled and engaged in religious worship, and after stripping themselves of their outer clothing burst open the door and cursed all Union men and soldiers who were there, and dared and defied them to come out and engage in a conflict. They were all armed and swore that they were prepared to fight for the Southern Confederacy. They wore the rebel badge of red, white and red, and declared that it was the badge of their principles. They carried their demonstration so far that the minister, Rev. J. B. Henderson, was compelled to discontinue the services, and with a part of the congregation retired to the woods and concluded the meeting. The rebels asserted that they intended to carry out their purposes of wearing rebel badges, and that they could have two regiments of armed men on short notice to assist them. We learn that there are two lodges of Kukiux or other secret societies, organized under the auspices of the rebel Democracy of this county, which meets regularly at the place where this affair occurred."

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* quotes the above statements and adds:

"We are informed that a similar raid was made by a party of rebels a Sunday or two ago, on a church at Sugar Creek, Barbour County, near Philippi. A gang of rebel ruffians entered the church while a Sunday School was assembled, and suspended a Confederate flag over the pulpit. The object seems to have been to compel the preacher to preach under the rebel flag. A party of Union men happened along soon after, and one of their number who had been a Union soldier tore down the Confederate rag. We hear from all quarters that there has been a general revival in the border counties of the State, where the rebel element is in the ascendency, of the old spirit of persecution and violence from which Union men there suffered so much before and during the rebellion. We are told that in those counties, every means, fair and foul, is already being used to induce men to vote with the Copperheads. For instance, rebel Ex-Sheriffs who hold old claims against men in necessitous circumstances, ride about the country threatening to compel payment unless they will vote the Copperhead ticket. Special pains are taken to persecute the registrars, who are so threatened and annoyed that in many counties it is next to impossible to get men to serve at all."

Views of Senator Hendricks on the Payment of the Bonds.

Senator Hendricks in his speech at the reception tendered him in Indianapolis, Ind., on his return from Washington on Tuesday, devoted considerable attention to the question of paying the bonds, in the course of his remarks saying:

"It is said that it is unjust to pay these bonds otherwise than in coin. I am not able to perceive that it is so. The bonds were bought from the Government when the Treasury notes were much more depreciated than now. Undoubtedly there were hard cases under the Legal-tender act. I recollect one case that appeared so to me. I may not be accurate in the amounts, but nearly so. One citizen having gold, $10,000, during the first year of the war, and before the rise of gold, or rather the fall in paper, loaned it to his neighbor at 7 per cent. That neighbor was able to pay the interest and hold the gold. He did so until after the passage of the Legal-tender law, and until gold went up to $2 50. He then sold the gold for $25,000 legal-tender notes. With $10,000 of the notes he paid the note given for the gold, and with the remaining $15,000 he bought fifteen of the five-twenty bonds of $1,000 each, upon which he has since received his interest in gold every six months. What became of the other gentleman who was compelled to take paper worth about $4,000, I cannot tell. Perhaps he became a Quartermaster, or sought some other eminently loyal position, hoping to retrieve his fortunes; but I have been entirely unable to excite a throbbing sympathy for the gentleman who holds the $15,000 in bonds. I can not say that financially he has done badly; and in the little question between him and the tax-payer, I cannot go with Gov. Morton and his followers, and hold that we shall go beyond the contract and pay his bonds in gold. This large class of bonds being payable in twenty years in Treasury notes, they are now many of them redeemable in the same. Then we may at once commence the payment of our debt by the issue of Treasury notes, and thus stop the payment of gold interest, and also increase our currency, and thus stimulate commerce, enterprise and labor, and in connection with a wise policy toward Southern States, and the development of their resources, restore prosperity to the whole country. I would not be understood as being in favor of an increase of the currency without limit. The dangers and evils of an unrestricted issue of paper money cannot be too carefully avoided. Temptations in that direction are great, and must be resisted by wisdom and prudence. No one more than myself regrets the necessity of a resort to paper currency, but it results from necessities of our condition. The issues must be limited to the demands of business, and the wants of the people in meeting the enormous levies for National, State, county and city purposes."

The New United States Senators from Georgia.

Of Hon. Joshua Hill and Dr. H. V. Miller, who were elected on Wednesday by the Georgia Legislature to the United States Senate, the Washington *Intelligencer* says:

"Mr. Hill was for several terms a member of Congress from Georgia, and refused to withdraw with his colleagues in 1861. He remained a consistent adherent of the Federal Government during the late war; was in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but voted for Gen. John B. Gordon for Governor, the Democratic nominee, who was defeated by the Radical carpet-bagger, R. B. Bullock. Mr. Hill is about fifty-five years of age, of fine personal appearance, and very clever abilities. He has ever been a staunch Old Line Whig. Dr. Homer Virgil Miller is likewise an Old Line Whig, was a warm advocate of the election of John C. Breckinridge, was surgeon of the celebrated Eighth Georgia Regiment, was a member of the late Reconstruction Convention of Georgia, and, like his colleague, Mr. Hill, supported Gen. Gordon for Governor. Dr. Miller is a gentleman of varied accomplishments, and is one of the most accomplished orators of the South. Dr. Miller is about fifty years of age. Both of the newly-elected Senators are natives of South Carolina, and have been residents of Georgia from boyhood."

In this connection the following correspondence between Mr. Hill and Gov. Bullock, which was recently published in the Georgia papers, may be of interest:

A CARD.

I call public attention to the annexed correspondence. It explains itself. It is due to Gov. Bullock to say that no unkindness toward him prompts this publication. I hope his solution of the matter is the true one. I prefer to think well of everybody.

JOSHUA HILL.

Atlanta, July 16, 1868.

My Dear Sir: It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have received official information that by a vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress any political disability which may have attached to yourself has been removed. Very respectfully,

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor elect.

Hon. Joshua Hill, Atlanta.

Atlanta Ga., July 16, 1868.

His Excellency R. B. Bullock:

Dear Sir: I was surprised to learn by your note of this date, that Congress had relieved me of any political disability which may have attached to me. I cannot be thankful for what I neither needed nor desired. I have induced Congress to relieve several Georgians of their political disabilities, but it never occurred to me to solicit relief for myself. It is more than two years since I first took what is known as the "test oath." I have taken it twice. I have never feared a charge of perjury for doing so. I appreciate intended kindnesses, except where they make me ridiculous. Whether the application for my relief was designed to detract from my standing as a consistent friend of the Union I cannot tell, but such, unquestionably, is its effect. I shall be better able to determine this when I come to know who volunteered in my behalf. I shall endeavor to ascertain to whom I am *indebted*. If within your power to relieve my anxiety on this point, I shall be much obliged for the information.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOSHUA HILL.

Atlanta, July 16, 1868.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your note of this date, and in reply would say that I have no knowledge as to how or why your name appears in the list furnished me, whose political disabilities have been removed by a two-thirds vote of each House. It certainly was not either at my suggestion or solicitation. I presume, however, that it has been done by some one of your many friends in either House at Washington. From my conversation with members while there, I became advised that their opinion of the effect of the "fourteenth article" was such as to debar from office every person who, after having held an office and taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, rendered any aid or comfort, whether voluntary or involuntary, to the enemies of the Union, and, in this view, I presume some of those gentlemen added your name.

Very respectfully. R. B. BULLOCK.

Hon. Joshua Hill.

What the War Settled—Views of a Prominent South Carolinian.

Col. J. P. Thomas spoke at a ratification meeting in Columbia, S. C., on Saturday, and contended that "the results settled by the war" were "contained in the questions of secession and African slavery," and that had the Confederate Generals and the Confederate soldiers "anticipated what has since occurred, the fires of rebellion would not now be quenched, and in the mountain fastnesses of our Southern country the colors of secession would this day be flying." Of the war he said:

"The loyalty due to the Government *we now acknowledge is not inconsistent with our fidelity to the sentiments, the principles and the memories of our Confederate cause.* It may be premature to deck with laurels the brows of the living, but not too soon is it to strew with garlands the graves of the dead in the cause. Praise, then, to the soldiery—officers and men alike—who live in honor, or died in glory. Upon many a hard-fought battle-field, they showed their fidelity to the 'lost cause.'"

In his arraignment of the reconstruction measures of Congress he said:

"Not enough our broken hopes and ruined fortunes, *not enough our lost cause*, not enough the pride and flower of the South fallen upon the field of battle, but we, members of the proud Caucasian family, upon whose brow God himself has written the signs and the symbols of empire, we are placed under the rule of an inferior race, and members of this race, together with renegades and trading politicians, are authorized to frame organic laws for the white people of the Southern section of the Union. And not only this, but under the same authority these same parties, with the aid of the bayonet, are carrying the details of legislation, and preparing non-tax players and non-property-holders themselves to impose upon their betters the heavy burdens of taxation. This is the result of Radical reconstruction. *This is the great wrong for which we arraign the Radical Party, and to which we will never quietly submit.* This is the issue which we meet under the folds of the Democratic banner, and under the fair auspices of Heaven."

The Democratic Convention, he continued, had given them the men and the principles they wanted, and he urged that the canvass be conducted discreetly and temperately, because they "*hoped* to accomplish their ends by peaceful instrumentalities." But in conclusion he told them that "could Calhoun himself arise from his honored grave, and establish his creed of government, this would not save our [their] imperiled cause." What they wanted was capital; with that, with or without a Democratic triumph, they would be enabled, sooner or later, to solve the problem in their favor.

Why Don't They Ratify?

From the Boston Journal, July 30.

People here and elsewhere are asking what is the matter with the Boston Democracy that they don't ratify the nominations of Seymour and Blair. Two or three evenings have been assigned for a meeting, but the "grand gathering" does not come off. Last night it was expected sure, but there was no call for it, and the last rumor is that it has been postponed until the middle of August. We hardly know how the "enthusiastic Democracy" will be able to contain themselves until that time. Perhaps the leaders have come to the sensible conclusion which the presiding officer at the South Boston meeting, Tuesday evening, said he did when he heard of the nominations. First, he was "surprised;" then he was "alarmed," (that was probably when he heard of Blair's nomination!) and finally, like a wise man, he said to himself, "It is all up with us! The Democratic Party has whipped itself!" There are thousands of Democrats who agree with him in this conclusion, and probably they do not care about ratifying.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* is getting ready for a trip up Salt River. Thus it cries all aboard: "The old ship is about to set sail. Never before was she in such splendid trim for the trip. The upheaving waves are courting her embrace, and the sea welcomes her to its breast, and the winds whisper a pleasant voyage to her sails. The shore is throbbing with the pulse of life, as millions, lest they be left, rush frantically on deck. No need to question her capacity. She has room for all. Her Captains, Seymour and Blair, are true and tried men. The Constitution is their chart, and the haven of Liberty their port. They have often encountered the danger of rough seas, and know where loudest the breakers roar. When the parting signal, 'All aboard,' is given, do not crowd in too thick and fast. There is yet time to enter in and room enough for all. Her noble commanders will slight none—leave none behind."

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* has discovered that some sort of a job or compromise was fixed up in the Georgia Legislature between the Democrats and some of the Conservative Republican members, whereby it was agreed that the former should have the selection of one of the Senators and the latter the other, the Democrats, in consideration of this forbearance, to vote for the Fourteenth Amendment. The *Chronicle* is excessively indignant at this "lasting disgrace and dishonor to the State," and says that language fails to convey its estimate of those Southern men who have voluntarily placed this burning brand of disgrace upon their own most honored and distinguished fellow citizens. The effect of this action by the Legislature, it concludes, must be damaging to the prospects of Seymour and Blair, and this may account for its spasms.

The Danville (Va.) *Register* takes the *World* to task for laboring to give the Democratic platform "a construction which it certainly does not bear." It demands that the *World* shall come out and acknowledge the truth at once—say that the party favor the taxing of the bonds, and fight the battle squarely on that line. Again it complains that the *World* puts a false construction upon Wade Hampton's speech in this city. It says bluntly that "Hampton demanded that the white people of the South should all vote, whether recognized by Congress as reconstructed through the farce now going on or not; and that he demanded further that if by these States so voting, Seymour and Blair shall receive a majority of the *white* votes, they shall be installed in power 'in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them.'"

The Richmond *Enquirer & Examiner* renews the cry against the "Yankee pedagogues," so familiar before the war. It says they have always been a pest to the South, and it expresses its joy that the war, whatever harm it did, brought the South relief from their presence, so that the minds of the children were no longer poisoned "with the accursed doctrines of Puritanism and abolitionism." It says quietly that "it was only a few years before the war that their tricks were discovered, and *their number sensibly diminished in the South.*"

The Tyler (Smith County, Texas) *Index*, in speaking of Gov. E. M. Pease, whose term of office will soon expire, says that no man could have filled the office with more honor to himself or credit to the State. It hopes that, should he not be nominated for a second term, his successor will be a man of like will and nerve; and it says that there is none whom it would prefer to Hon. G. W. Whitmore, of Tyler—a man without price and loyal to the core.

The New Orleans *Picayune* earnestly insists upon the necessity of economy in its city and State government. It declares that Louisiana is the worst taxed State, and New Orleans the worst taxed city, on the globe; and it calls upon the Legislature and City Council, representing two political faiths, to the rival one another in economizing, not only the funds of the public placed under their charge, but in reducing the number of officers entitled to charge the citizens with fees.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* argues that Horatio Seymour can beat Gen. Grant because he is an "unpretentious" candidate. It instances, among others, the nomination of Franklin Pierce, and says that that was pronounced a reflection upon the intelligence of the country, and yet the country elected Pierce. It is to be presumed that this is intended as a compliment to Mr. Seymour, but if so, the *Telegraph* certainly has a very curious way of "putting things."

The Richmond *Enquirer & Examiner*, which has been consistently rebel, declares that Gen. Frank Blair's revolutionary letter is a document which can hardly be too often republished during the present campaign.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A large number of active Republicans in Lucas County, Ohio, recently addressed a letter to Hon. James C. Hall, of Toledo, requesting permission to use his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Tenth District, as successor to Mr. Ashley. In reply, Mr. Hall says, that so far as the use of his name may contribute to the movement undertaken to reconcile past differences in the Union Republican Party of that district, they have his cheerful assent. The Toledo *Blade* advocates the nomination of Mr. Hall, because Mr. Ashley cannot poll the full strength of the party.

A "Confederate" writes a letter to the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* condemning the violence and bitter denunciations which characterize the speeches and writings of the Democratic leaders in that State, especially Ben. H. Hill, who, he says, seems to take counsel of his passions rather than of his judgment. The writer adds: "We want wiser leadership than we have had for the last three years," which is most time.

Vallandigham says in the Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger*: "Gov. Seymour is not a bondholder, nor did he receive the support of the bondholders in the New-York Convention. Their choice was Chase. Seymour stands upon the same platform, financial and otherwise, that Mr. Pendleton would have stood upon had the nomination been conferred upon him."

A Convention of the Democratic Party of the State of South Carolina is called to meet at Columbus on the night of Thursday, Aug. 6, for the purpose of nominating Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, and for other purposes. The call is signed by Wade Hampton.

Said a well-known lawyer of St. Louis the other day: "I have been a Democrat, but I cannot vote for Seymour. I will not vote to surrender everything we fought for. If I can do any good, I will take the stump for Grant and Colfax."

The Democratic Central Committee of Illinois has invited Mr. Pendleton to make a canvass of the State, and it is understood he will comply, making his first speech in Springfield about Aug. 15.

The Democratic candidates for Congress in West Virginia are: First District, Henry S. Walker; Second District, William G. Brown; Third District, C. P. T. Moore.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League will be held in the City of Williamsport on Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Hon. James Gibson, of Salem, Washington County, declines the use of his name as a candidate for Congress.

James Rowan, of Corfu, Genesee County, announces himself to the Republicans as an independent candidate for Congress in the Twenty-ninth District. The Rochester *Union* says that in his letter he lays down a platform upon which any Democrat can safely stand.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

His Trip from Chicago to South Bend, Ind.—Enthusiastic Reception at the Latter Place.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

South Bend, Ind., Thursday, July 30.

The reception of Schuyler Colfax at this place to-day was a magnificent demonstration. The trip of the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency from Chicago to South Bend was a continuous ovation at every station. The train was greeted by the enthusiastic cheers of large crowds. An immense concourse of people from Northern Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio had assembled at South Bend, and when the train of nearly thirty cars with Mr. Colfax arrived, a scene of the wildest enthusiasm ensued. Colfax and the invited guests, after they had entered the carriages in waiting to receive them, were escorted in a triumphant procession of different Grant and Colfax Clubs, accompanied by an immense concourse of people, to the fair grounds, where Col. L. Humphrey, the Mayor of the City welcomed Indiana's distinguished son in a neat and appropriate address. Mr. Colfax replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor and my friends—for I can find no word to address you more correctly than that—friends of my boyhood days—friends of my early manhood—friends of my maturer years—friends who have grappled me to their hearts with hooks of steel—I confess I scarcely know how to speak to you this afternoon in response to this most enthusiastic welcome you have given me. There is one word in the English language, brief but impressive; it thrills every heart that is not calloused and hardened; it makes the life-blood course through our veins more rapidly—it is the word "home." There is a volume in it to me. If there is any man in this broad land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who has cause to love his home, it is he who now addresses you, ever kind, ever considerate, ever devoted, ever affectionate. When I have come into your midst from the labors to which you had assigned me, I have met everywhere a generous welcome, with the heart in the outstretched hand. When the railroad train sped on Monday last away from the banks of the Potomac and across the Susquehanna, the crests of the Alleghanies and the Ohio, there was one thought that filled me full—it was the thought of my own beloved home on the banks of the beautiful St. Joe. I have been absent from you much in the past few years, but your friendship has not been measured by my presence with you. Abroad as well as at home, it has upheld me, seeming like a guardian angel to protect me against enemies as well as danger. When, three years ago, in a long and perilous journey through scenes of Indian warfare across our plains, I went to the Pacific coast on those boundless plain of our interior down in the bowels of the earth, in the mines which I visited crossing the snow-clad Sierras Nevadas, far to the northwest, on that beautiful Mediterranean of that region, Puget Sound, over to the Territory of Queen of Victoria on Vancouver's Island, back again to the Isthmus of Panama, almost under the Equator there was one thought which, as my friend Gov. Brass will tell you, one thought that was ever with us by night and by day, and that was of the loved ones at home. [Cheers.] There is no man that owes more to the people among whom he lives than I do who speaks to you to-day. From my earliest residence, you have taken me in your arms, taken me in your arms, oh, no, you have taken me unto your hearts and protected me against assaults and calumny, on every side jealous of my good name and character as if it were your own, repelling every slander and vindicating me before the American people, if I forget you may my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. I can say in that beautiful language of Goldsmith,

"Where'er I turn—what other realms I see—
My heart untrammelled fondly turns to thee."

But to-day, with the magnificent demonstrations which you have made to me of your kindness, I confess that I came with feelings saddened and chastened with the thoughts that have been all day uppermost in my mind. There is no man that can appreciate more than I do the generous confidence reposed in me by the representatives by the millions throughout the land who believe in the principles that I have advocated to the best of my ability in placing me side by side with our distinguished commander upon the same national ticket in this great struggle.

[This report was not concluded at the hour of going to press.—Ed. Times.]

Speaker Colfax En Route for His Home—Enthusiastic Welcome Given at Every Station.

From the dispatches to the Chicago *Tribune* we gather the following incidents connected with the journey of Hon. Schuyler Colfax through Ohio on Tuesday:

At Salem, Ohio, the people being apprised of his coming, though only a short time, turned out *en masse* to greet him. When the train stopped, Mr. Colfax was loudly called for, and on making his appearance on the platform was immediately recognized and greeted with hearty cheers. He gratefully acknowledged the compliment, regretting that it was necessary for him to disappoint those who, like Americans generally, expected a speech. He said:

"After the nomination at Chicago, I entered into an agreement with the illustrious chieftain who heads our ticket that he was to make all the speeches, and I have authorized him to represent me. I am indeed sorry that Gen. Grant is not present, that he might address you on my behalf; but if the people see fit to ratify the choice of your Convention, which named me for the second place in the gift of the people, you shall have no cause, within the next four years, to regret the confidence reposed in me."

After Mr. Colfax had again acknowledged the kind and hearty welcome of the people, the train moved off amid the cheers of the crowd and music.

At Alliance a crowd gathered and cheered Mr. Colfax, who thanked them for their reception, but for want of time declined addressing them as to politics. At Mansfield he was welcomed by the Grant Club and a large body of citizens. A procession was formed and he was escorted into town. On his arrival at the Witer House an immense concourse filling the entire street was found. Mr. Colfax soon after showed himself on the balcony of the hotel, and Judge M. W. Worden made the reception speech to him, and concluded by introducing him as the next Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Colfax responded by saying that he heartily and cordially thanked the citizens of Mansfield for their welcome to him on this occasion. As he had endeavored to travel with as little publicity as possible, he was surprised to receive such a reception, not supposing that his arrival would be known to any but the gentleman under whose roof he was to pass the night. He said that, occupying the position that he did at present, they would perceive that it would be improper for him to make a speech, much as he should like to talk to them about the political issues of the day. He had the kindliest recollections of Mansfield, from former visits, and with them remembered the friendship existing between Hon. John Sherman and himself, and which, after a lapse of twenty years, he was glad to say, was stronger than ever. He proceeded to eulogize Senator Sherman, and said that Mansfield should be proud of having furnished such a man to the nation. Mr. Colfax also paid a high compliment to Hon. John Beatty, Congressman from that district. In regard to the political issues involved in the present campaign, he could only say, in the words of the great Captain of the age, Gen. Grant, "Let us have peace." He knew that the large crowd before him were with him in this desire, and he believed that this could only be accomplished by the success of the party which had been true to the nation through the dark hours of the country's trial, and which was the nation's hope in time of peace. He with them was proud to belong to this great Republican Party, and if the people, as he felt sure they would, ratified the nominations made at Chicago, he hoped and believed that the country would have no cause to regret the choice. But whatever the result may be, the principles for which the nation fought were dear to him as the apple of his eye, and should ever be the polar star of his political action. Mr. Colfax eloquently referred to the gallant deeds of the Union army, the devotion of principle and the unselfish patriotism displayed by our soldiers throughout the contest, and concluded by again kindly and heartily thanking the vast audience for this manifestation of confidence and esteem.

Three rousing cheers were then given for Grant and Colfax, and the meeting adjourned. Hundreds of the citizens afterward visited the parlor of the Witer House, for the purpose of greeting the next Vice-President of the United States.

The Three Generals in Central City.

From the Central City (Colorado) Register, July 23.

The greatest Generals of our nation, and the world, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, passed through our city on their way to Georgetown, yesterday, and, notwithstanding the pouring rain, people were very anxious to see them, but their usual silence and reticence was maintained. Three more popular men cannot be found in the United States. Everybody admires the man to whom Vicksburg and Lee surrendered; him who led the charge in the Shenandoah, and near Petersburg, and the man who led our armies from "Atlanta to the sea." To these, more than to any others, we owe the successful issue of the war, and people delight to honor them for it. It is true that the people of Colorado do not believe the Indian policy of Gen. Sherman the correct one, but we can never forget his achievements in Georgia, and his march northward from Savannah. Everybody is anxious to prevail on them to stop over a day here, but it is not probable that this can be done. We want to shake them by the hand, and let them know how much we esteem them. They are expected to return to Denver by this morning's coach, and people can only see them as they pass, unless they take off a coach wheel or something of that sort to cause delay.

The Vote of Virginia in the Presidential Election.

From the Petersburg Express, July 29.

We trust that there is yet remaining in Virginia enough of loyalty, enough of devotion to the Union, enough of manhood to *assert, despite the threats of traitors, the inalienable right of suffrage to which* she has a heaven-born title. What hinders Virginia from participating in the next Presidential election? Are we meekly to bow whenever *traitors* choose to issue their mandates? Are we forever to cringe and bend to *these howling traitors who would dismember the American Union*, destroy our Constitution, and render liberty a perpetual exile from our shores. *This Union was the child of Virginia*—of her Washington and Madison and Henry—and *not a star shall be obscured with her consent.* But more especially with a prouder and yet braver determination *will she resist all and every effort of traitors*, come they from the North or from the South, be they white or be they black, who shall rashly endeavor to strip her of her guaranteed rights as a Sovereign State in the American Union. Under our laws Virginia has a right to vote in the next Presidential election. Traitors would deny us that right and accompany that denial with threats. *Virginians are not to be frightened.* Virginia has an unquestionable right to vote, and Virginia will vote. We owe it to ourselves—to truth—to the National Democracy. The law is clear. Virginia must vote. *To the counting of our votes the National Democracy stands solemnly pledged.* Let us do our duty—and vote. Let us leave to the people of the North their duty—counting our vote.

Letter from Mr. Ashley.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* publishes a letter from Hon. J. M. Ashley, in which he defends himself against certain charges of neglect by him of the commercial interests of that city. The letter concludes as follows:

Whenever the interests of Toledo have needed attention in Congress I have been neither indifferent nor inactive, as the record in the *Congressional Globe* will show. I have as much pride in the prosperity and growth of our city as any of our citizens, and far more than many who have in it much larger pecuniary interests than I have. All my interests in the future are wrapped up with the prosperity and growth of our fair city, and I am free to confess that it has been the hope and ambition of my life that I might live to see the day when her citizens, of all parties, would cordially thank me for my watchfulness of her interests, and when every Republican would indorse me because of my fidelity to Republican principles and my consistent defence of the rights of the human race. Respectfully,

J. M. ASHLEY.

The Campaign in this State—Unity of the Republicans.

From the Albany Journal, July 28.

In assuming the triumph of their ticket in this State, the Democrats reason from a false basis at the start—assuming that their majority of 50,000 last year indicates a revolution of political feeling, and shows that the strength of the Republican organization is gone. But they forget the general falling off in the vote, and that this diminution was mainly in the districts which are naturally Republican. The causes to which this was due can easily be traced. There were divisions in various localities—Chautauqua, Oswego, Cayuga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Rensselaer, Otsego, and elsewhere—which not only kept voters from the polls, but in many cases sent them over to the Opposition. There was a feeling of dissatisfaction which had grown up in consequence of the maladministration of canal affairs, and the tendency of an investigation then pending to fix the responsibility upon party officials. And the chronic differences between the two wings in New-York City had reached their utmost point of aggravation and produced their worst possible results. Join to these the apathy which always precedes a Presidential canvass; the fact that this necessarily operates more severely upon rural districts, where the population is scattered, than upon cities; and then remember that at least one-third of the Republicans throughout the State felt that they had been ignored in the composition of the ticket at Syracuse, and it is easy to explain the unfortunate disaster at the polls, without assuming that New-York has gone over to the Democratic standard.

This year we contend against no such disadvantages. The work of the Republican State Convention has been accepted by all branches of the party with a cordiality and good feeling which are the sure promises of unbroken union through the campaign. No occasions for dispute or inharmony exist in any locality—on the contrary, the greatest unanimity prevails, and on all hands there is a determination to work together for the success of the cause. The enthusiasm of a Presidential contest, and the *éclat* which attaches to the name of Grant, will be certain to call every voter to the polls. In New-York City a composition between the rival committees is well under way, and will probably be perfected by the 1st of August. This will insure us at least thirty-five thousand supporters in the metropolis. Aside from the usual Republican element, our ticket will be sustained by a large body of conservative business men, who have heretofore voted with the Democracy, but who see ruin and disaster embodied in the repudiation platform upon which Seymour has consented to run. The "ring" managers of Tammany talk with confidence about a majority of 60,000 in New-York City. Every one they get over 40,000 will be due to fraud and crime. And the methods of discovering and preventing illegal voting will this year be more thoroughly perfected than ever. If Seymour comes out of New-York and Kings together with 60,000 majority, we shall be greatly disappointed.

All the signs, therefore, are auspicious, and pregnant with the promise of success. New-York is not a Democratic but a Republic State. Mr. Griswold can be elected Governor by a majority of not less than 20,000, if the entire vote is got out. And we discover in the earnest enthusiasm which prevails everywhere a determination that it shall be.

Grant and Colfax Ratification Meeting.

A ratification meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Club was held at No. 385 Bowery last evening, the President, Mr. Stephen H. Knapp, occupying the chair. After a series of resolutions, indorsing the Presidential and the State nominees of the Republican Party, had been read and adopted, Mr. D. S. Riddle was introduced as the first speaker. He contrasted the claims to public favor of the Democrats with the claims put forward by the Republicans, and said that the election of Seymour and Blair would have a tendency to inaugurate another revolution. The speaker then reviewed the history of the Republican Party, and accorded to them sentiments of honor and patriotism. Through their efforts, liberty and equality had been incorporated into the fundamental law of the land. The Democratic Party had pledged themselves, in case they succeeded to power, to set aside the work accomplished by the Republican Congress, but time would develop the fact whether the loyal people of the country would allow these Democratic threats to be realized.

Mr. George F. Langbein was the next speaker. He deemed it highly important for the welfare of the nation that the Republicans should be retained in power for another term. The machinations of the Democratic Party, to subvert the best interests of the country to selfish and dishonest partisan purposes, must be met and thwarted. The speaker alluded to the acts of Seymour during the war, and characterized them as wholly inconsistent with his professions to loyalty. He also passed in brief review the war record of Gen. Grant, and expressed his belief that the Republican candidate was as able to carry his point in the political contest as in the sterner contest of the field of battle. With the success of the Republican ticket peace and harmony would prevail in the States; with its defeat turmoil and anarchy would be the result.

Dr. Snodgrass was next introduced. His profession, he said, favored work rather than talking. He desired, however, to record his protest against placing such a man as F. P. Blair either in the first or second office of the Government. The entire Blair family were noted for their love of mischief-making. The Doctor then gave his opinion of the Democratic Party, which was by no means calculated to impress his hearers with a very strong regard for that party. The Democracts would not hesitate to ruin the country for the purpose of having control of the Government for the next four years. But it was in the power of the Republicans to prevent this disaster and they would do it.

Dr. Herman M. Muhr followed. He called attention to the fact that it was Lee that surrendered to Grant, and if he was not very much mistaken the Republicans would make that surrender good. The Germans, as a body, were on the side of the safety of the country, and they would be a powerful element in securing success to the Republican ticket.

Other speeches followed, after which the meeting adjourned, with cheers for Grant and Colfax.

Seventh District Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club.

About five weeks ago a Grant and Colfax Presidential Campaign Club was organized in the Seventh Assemby District by loyal soldiers and sailors, voters of that district, desirous of sustaining the cause of their late patriotic commander with their ballots with the same devotedness that they did with their bullets during the war. Since then the Club has recruited upward of forty members, both rank and file; it has encouraging prospects of increasing this number to nearly 300 before the time of the election. Capt. Daniel J. Hogan is President. Last evening the Club met at its headquarters, No. 106 Sixth-avenue, and listened to an address by the President, calling attention to the object of the Club for the purpose of urging the Republican electors of the district to give it their support. Subsequently a communication from Major Putnam Fields was read, which alluded to a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Sixth Congressional District, held on the 6th instant, Gen. Graham presiding, at which a resolution was adopted recognizing the organization of Soldier and Sailor Campaign Clubs in the Seventh, Ninth and Seventeenth Assembly Districts, and requesting them to forward the names of the officers, number of members, and also to elect three members from each as delegates to the Committee. In conformity with this desire, Messrs. Burke, Boyle and McCarthy were chosen to represent the Club. Before the meeting adjourned, Messrs. Nugent, Reeder and Tobin were appointed a committee to prepare rules and regulations for the Club.

The Eighteenth Ward German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

An enthusiastic and well-attended meeting of this Club was held last night at Rose Hill Hall, No. 427 Second-avenue. Mr. Theodore Glaubenskler acted as temporary Chairman, and about twenty new members were admitted. The principal business of the evening was the election of permanent officers. Mr. E. Kirchner, from a Committee on Organization appointed at the last meeting, made the following report: For President, Dr. Jos. Wiener; First Vice-President, Theodore Wehle; Second Vice-President, F. Stederoth; Secretaries, John Noa, G. Schumacher; Cashier, E. Michel.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the above gentlemen elected. In the absence of the President, the First Vice-President, Mr. Theo. Wehle, took the chair, and in a short address, that was well received, explained the issues of the campaign, and particularly urged his German fellow-citizens to take an active part in the coming contest, whereby they would not only do their duty, but would add to the general esteem in which the Germans were held by the intelligent American public.

A committee on finances was then appointed, and five delegates to the German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the City and County of New-York chosen. It was resolved that all the members of the Club join the American Republican Association of the Ward, so as to work more effectively and in perfect harmony with it. The meeting then adjourned for two weeks, with the general understanding that every member use his influence to induce every German voter in the Ward to join this organization.

First Assembly District Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Colfax Club.

A spirited meeting of the First Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club took place at No. 141 Hudson-street, last evening. Capt. L. Harney presided, and A. J. Aaron acted as Secretary. The Club took measures for perfecting its organization, and for aiding the election of the two Republican candidates.

Second Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

At a regular meeting of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the Second Assembly District, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we raise a banner in front of our headquarters, and that after the 1st of September we meet every evening.

The Executive Committee were ordered to carry into effect the above. Some twenty members signed the roll of the organization. The members were enthusiastic, and were resolved to astonish the Second District this coming Fall.

Eighteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

This organization met last evening at their rooms, Second-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. After the transaction of routine business, several energetic speeches were made. A large number of new members were received, and the meeting shortly afterward adjourned.

National Democratic Scandinavian Assembly.

Owing to some misunderstanding as to the evening of meeting, this organization failed to hold session last evening, a few members only presenting themselves at the doors, which were closed.

THE SEYMOUR THIEVES.

The Last Act of the Vigilance Committee—Threats of Retaliation.

A letter from Seymour, Ind., to the Indianapolis *Herald*, gives full particulars of the recent operations of thieves in that vicinity, and of the execution of them by the Vigilance Committee. We extract the following in reference to the hanging of Sparks, Jewell, and Moore, the last sufferers:

"Deeming it imprudent to keep them in Seymour over Sunday, a wagon was procured about midnight, and in that the three men were started for the county seat. As before, quiet reigned in Seymour; but as the sequel proved that quiet was the precursor to another tragedy. The prisoners freely expressed their fears of lynch law, and one of them, Frank Sparks, said he did not care a d—d what they did with him. The wagon proceeded along the line of the railroad beyond the point where the other three had been taken out; it crossed the track, passed the beech tree which afforded the natural gallows for their companions, and about one hundred yards beyond passed over a small bridge into a sharp turn of the lane. The point of danger was thought to have been passed, and the committee of vigilance was supposed to have been satisfied with the work of the preceding Monday night; but in a moment seventy-five men noiselessly surrounded the wagon, overpowered the eight guards, and in turn placed them under surveillance; the wagon was driven back under the fated beech, and in less time than it takes to tell it, upon the same three limbs, Frank Sparks, Henry Jewell and John Moore ended their lives of crime. By a strange coincidence, it happened that the tree was not more than a hundred yards from the front door of the house in which Moore was born and raised, to which he jocosely alluded while the rope was around his neck. These three refused any confession, and were hung in perfect quiet. All the bosh and nonsense of "excited yells of vengeance," receives its denial from the fact that the German living in the house near the scene of the execution knew nothing of the occurrence until the next morning. The bodies were left to hang until Sunday noon, when the Coroner held a brief inquest, and the remains were transferred to the hands of the families of the men. Jewell and Sparks were buried in the Seymour Cemetery, Moore being taken to Chesnut and interred with other members of his family.

Six men have met their death at the hands of the people. Their terrible fate has served to appall the weak-minded, faint-hearted class of desperadoes, and to excite threats of retaliation and revenge from others. The property and lives of those suspected of connection with the Committee have been freely threatened, while Mrs. Reno, the mother of the celebrated Reno brothers, has avowed that Seymour should be laid in ashes if one of her sons is treated to a similar fate. It may be remarked, it it will be any satisfaction to Mrs. Reno, that the only thing to save the boys, and consequently to preserve Seymour from incremation, will be for the precious boys to steer very clear of that locality. Should retaliation be attempted, the Committee have published the fact that they will swing by the neck any and every man, without any reference to the fact whether they are connected with the particular crime or not. A list of them is kept, with their crimes and history, and as a citizen told me, if they attempt to play back, fifteen or twenty more will go the same way as the six.

Seymour is not at all excited; it is as calm and quiet as ever. Business flows along interruptedly, and a feeling of safety is beginning to come upon the people not heretofore enjoyed. The Committee propose to have no trouble, no excitement, no demonstrations. They have chosen a retired spot for their field of death, and have conducted both their acts of retributive justice in perfect quiet and decorum. They are ready to lay down their arms when the thieves cry quits; but so long as depredations continue, their swift vengeance will be meeted out, for it is their determination that Seymour shall be purged, if it is by fire. The spot where the hanging was done is visited daily and almost hourly. It is stated that the ropes have been all cut up into small pieces and taken as mementoes of the dreadful occurrences; while I could see that the limbs upon which the men swung were being fairly stripped of their twigs and leaves. The bark is already carved with a number of initials, and is in a fair way to be covered with the names of aspiring humans. The farm, just in front of which the tree stands, is worth $25 more per acre than a week ago. Everything growing on it, grazing on it and living on it has a policy of insurance unequalled by any that the best company could give. There never will be any thieving in that locality. Superstitious men and nervous women will pass the spot with bated breath, blanched lips and chattering teeth, while in the minds of all dyspeptics that road will be haunted as long as time lasts. Even now the poor Dutchman living in the house would give his right hand to be well out of the country.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Irish Question—The Chinese Embassy—American Affairs from an English Standpoint—The French Colony in London—Scenes about the Haymarket.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18, 1868.

Like the weather, which does not now much differ from that of July in New-York, politics grow warm. The Orange festivals have not passed off without riot and bloodshed. Mr. Bright has paid a visit to the South of Ireland, and made two speeches. In one he pledged himself again to labor for the rights of Irishmen. If they were for Repeal or for Independence, he would not blame them; but he believed a separation from England was not necessary, and would not be the wisest way. Absentee landlordism is the curse of Ireland, and Mr. Bright's remedy for that finds little acceptance here. Of money raised by taxation, nearly the whole is spent in England, and this is another heavy drain. It is noticed that in the late riots, as soon as the people were excited they burst into cheers for the Irish Republic. The *Herald* says all Mr. Bright's talk about England doing justice, and Ireland foregiving past offences means general confiscation and Popish ascendency. Mr. Bright can have no love for any sort of religious ascendency; but he is for the disestablishment of the dominant Church, and the dominent landlords, and for self-government on tolerably democratic principles.

Ireland is greatly improved in its condition as compared with some former periods, but the *Telegraph* tells us that:

> "Disaffection to the English Government is as deep and as wide as it ever was. The mass of the people sympathized with the French, sympathized with the Americans, sympathized with the Russians, sympathized even with the Sepoys. Fenianism has come to prove that disaffection is not only undiminished, but has actually increased; a very convincing proof that man does not live by bread alone—that mere material prosperity does not reconcile Ireland to the continual practical contempt with which she is treated by all our constituted authorities, to the systematic coolness with which the officials ignore the national feelings of the people, or to the brutal hostility which her national creed sustains wherever English magistrates can safely display their power."

And the *Telegraph*, it must be said, with a commendable reliance on English sense and justice, does not mince matters in the least. It admits that Ireland is taxed that there may be pleasant flower beds in English parks; that £600,000 per annum are drawn from Irish labor on Irish lands to support clergymen actively engaged in "testifying that Irish Catholics are going to the devil." The English landlord system, with special aggravations, is forced by English law upon Ireland. The Irish tenant remembers that the ownership of Irish soil by absentee English proprietors did not originate in any superior industry or goodness of the absent owner. It is, like the Church, the badge of a conquest which he still curses in his heart. Rent is advanced, tenants are evicted, the country is drained of the blood of its life—its men and its means—and the Irish are disloyal and ungrateful. And the English cannot understand it, but they can send over more troops, imprison and hang Fenians, and suspend the *habeas corpus* for an indefinite period.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

They are very sore about the Chinese mission over here. I do not see why; but they are. The *Telegraph*, which is "inspired" as often as any way, says we have had wandering Thespians, wandering minstrels, all sorts of wandering showmen, and now we have a wandering diplomatist. It compares Mr. Burlingame to the managers of Tom Thumb, the Aztec children, and the Brothers Davenport. The English have done very well in China, and want no officious Yankee interference. No doubt it was "wrong, immoral, cruel—a national crime, in fact," to send opium to China; but the Yankees would send them prussic acid if they had the chance. The Mandarins were insolent, and the English thrashed them. Finally they had to take Pekin, and plunder and burn the Summer Palace—to keep open the opium market. England "has forced the most insolent, the most prejudiced, and the most treacherous nation on the earth to behave with something like common politeness." After this lovely outbreak, which may be partly due to the heat of the weather, or the bad brandy and soda-water, in such cases made and provided, the writer grows more amiable, and says that as the manager of the wandering Embassy has been good enough to show his hand, the English diplomatists must prepare to trump him, and he hopes for "the establishment of closer and more amicable sentiments between John Bull and John Chinaman." Closer sentiments is good; but the weather is warm and soda-water refreshing.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Naturally, the New-York platform and the bond-taxing vote in Congress excite some interest here. The *Spectator* admits that State bonds are as much property as mortgages, and, in the absence of specific agreements to the contrary, as much liable to taxation. But it has entered into a melancholy state of mind respecting American political and financial prospects:

> "The repudiators," it says, "have beaten the moderate party and Mr. Chase's party and the party of New-England altogether. It is of no use to shrink from the truth, and the truth is that Americans, more especially in the West, are fretting under their new taxation and their wretched financial policy to a degree which in many cases obscures their moral perceptions."

But there is one hope. The West is for free trade, and if in 1872 the country is ready for it—

> "English finance will be possible, the debt will cease to be felt as a crushing burden, and the temptation to rob the public creditor will almost disappear."

In the meantime, the *Spectator* has great hopes in Gen. Grant and the eighth commandment.

THE FRENCH COLONY—THE DEMI-MONDE.

Returning to London the other day from the breezy Malvern hills, and the green glades of Herefordshire, I took up my temporary residence with the French colony in Leicester-square. Nothing in England is so picturesquely Bohemian as the territory within a half mile radius of this red locality. Here live the conspirators who disturb the peace of Europe. Here amiable apostles of liberty plot assassination, and meet to consider the best means of hastening the happy time when "the last King shall be strangled with the bowels of the last priest." That is about the way they "fear God and honor the King" in this little Bohemia. For all this, if you don't mind a little sin and iniquity, it is not a bad place to live in. The hotels are plenty and moderate in price. They will give you a dinner with soup, fish, beef, chicken, salad, dessert, and half a bottle of wine—all for two shillings. It can be done even for 18d., but I speak of a good hotel and handsome service. Then you are in the centre of a great cluster of places of amusement. The two great opera houses are a short walk east, and the great Schneider about the same distance west. There are eight or ten theatres within a sixpenny drive, if any one ever pays the legal sixpence, and a few music halls. Close by is that most orderly of all improper places, the Argyle Cassino, with its fine band of forty musicians, playing glorious music for free and easy dancers—nice and well-mannered ladies of the *demi-monde*, who fill the Haymarket with what I have heard described as the "sociable evil." It is very gay here these warm Summer nights, and unspeakably sad. The world, I think, can show no such spectacle as you may see here for the two hours after midnight. It is free trade with a vengeance. And how beautiful they are! There is not generally very much beauty in England. Sometimes you may look for it in vain over a pretty large assembly. But it seems as if a demon net had swept over these islands and drawn its pearls of beauty into this market of hay. "All dress and paint," said my friend to one of my exclamations under the gaslight, as we were going home from the Alhambra. "No," said I; "I'll defy Mme. Rachell, if she ever gets out of Newgate, to make such features." It was a profile to madden a painter or sculptor; and standing there in all the rush and riot of that free-trade mart, where the great law of British political economy, "Buy cheap and sell dear," finds its last application, and the State keeps open, and policemen regulate the traffic of the road that leads to the pit bottomless. The *Telegraph* prints sensation leaders in which some sublimely foggy moralist "goes on about it," and the *Tomahawk* raises discordant warwhoops, but nothing is done. Nothing?—I forgot. Parliament discovered that army and navy were sapped by contagious diseases. Whole regiments were disabled, and ships' crews made unfit for service. When the matter came in the form of £ s. d., they felt it in their pockets, and established some hospitals and compulsory inspection. As some regulation was found good for army and navy, and tax-payer, it has occurred to some people that the entire population might be benefitted by extending the principle. It has been agitated very quietly, so as not to alarm the squeamish scruples of a country the most openly, flagrantly and indecently immoral in the world, and the most afraid of having anything said about it. "I know it is bad," says the average Englishman; "but *don't* mention it. I know it is horrible, but *don't* speak of it. It is an awful and abominable state of things—but *pray* don't talk about it. It is really too dreadful—and I am so nervous!" A squeamish nation refuses reform, as a squeamish patient refuses surgery. England will be cured of many things, if she can ever be cured of her cant.

THE ALHAMBRA.

I mentioned going to the Alhambra. We are near neighbors, and the music of a well-conducted band of sixty musicians is a strong attraction. So is an audience of three or four thousand persons, from the guinea private boxes to the sixpenny gallery. And they dance three ballets every night, better got up, I am assured, than they ever were at the Italian Opera. They have very good singing, too, and the "Great Vance," if you care for celebrities—but he dances better than he sings. His prime qualities are *chic*, cheek and downright impudence. He he drives in his Brougham and enjoys the gracious patronage of the Prince of Wales.

Besides its orchestral music and the ballet, the Alhambra runs pretty strong on gymnasts, male and female—the latter being at present in the majority. What do you say to a man hanging fifty feet high in air, by his feet, and holding another, who weighs 160 pounds, with his teeth. He not only holds him for some minutes, but makes him spin round like a teetotum. Standing on the stage, he whirls his brother gymnast around him as a big dog might a woodchuck. I doubt if this is what one may call a chaste and classic performance, but it is a caution to dentistry. A man so running to teeth might as well be a tiger or a crocodile, and done with it.

At 11 o'clock we had three little French girls—Mlle Natalie, said to have been an instructor of the Prince Imperial, and her two younger sisters—three small, black-eyed, dark little girls, perhaps ten, twelve and fourteen years old, and all three trained into that perfection of nerve and muscle which shows what education may do when it takes the right direction. The father, a stately, impassive, admirably got up model Frenchman, who never shows a sign of emotion beyond a light touch to his moustache, first sends his smallest darling up a rope which hangs from the roof eighty feet high, and she spends the next half hour traveling up and down this rope with a tireless activity, while Miss Natalie goes flying through the air a hundred feet, in a series of evolutions of astounding daring, grace and dexterity. These three children are little giants in strength, and so perfect in eye and hand that you lose, in a few moments, all idea of danger. But this was not the case with the audience generally. Sensation, the sublime element of doubt and terror, enter strongly into the enjoyment. As in the sensation novel, suspense and agony are followed by the happy end, and the applause at the close of a dangerous feat showed how very glad they were that it was safely over. One of my friends, a Quaker lady, went to see Blondin. "Were you much excited?" I asked her. "Yes, at first, with the dread that he might fall, but after a few minutes I saw that he was quite safe, and I cared no more about him." The exhibition had lost all its interest, like a story you know the end of.

THE FRENCH AGAIN.

I am not clear that you would like Leicester-square as a sleeping place. It is just a little noisy. There is a roaring torrent of cabs pouring through it all day. At night Belgravia and Brompton drive through it to the opera, and of course back again at midnight. The tumult is in full force until 2 o'clock in the morning, and the market carts lumber past in a constantly increasing rumble at 3 A. M. The one hour's quiet is very nice when not disturbed by drunken roysterers, noisy nightwalkers, and the police.

Save a little dabbling in revolution, or conspiracy, or assassination, the French of this French quarter are much the quietest people in it. They attend to their business, smoke, read the Paris journals, and play dominoes. They have a new Catholic church on the square, and attend it with devotion. As in New-Orleans, formerly, so now here, the really disorderly population of the quarter does not speak French. You need not go to Paris to see the wildest *cancan*. It is danced every night in an English music hall at the top of the Haymarket, by English dancers, with Miss Esther Austin to lead the revel, and if she is not as agile and graceful as Mlle. Finette, she is more impudent. On the whole, I should say that as much of what is called "life," but which might bear another designation, can be found clustered around Leicester-square, as elsewhere on the same area.

MONADNOCK.

LIFE IN JAPAN.

Japanese Beggars—Funeral Ceremonies—A Look into a Tea-House—The Singing Girls—Olympic Games—A Sinto Temple—An Evening in Hiogo.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HIOGO, Japan, Friday, May 22, 1868.

Beggars here abound to such a degree that we may fairly call them a Japanese institution. One meets them at every corner, and hear their plaintiff utterance, "Anata tempo chodi chub sckhow arenas," which means "Give me a tempi, Sir, to get something to eat." In the course of a morning stroll through the main street of Kobe you will see groups of these mendicants basking in the sun. One is not startled by that lean and hungry look that is thrust upon the crowds of Broadway. On the contrary, these fellows are jolly in countenance and muscular in development, and, like the lazzaroni of Naples, they are happy in their dirt and rags. They love gambling as much as they hate work, and they indulge in it to the full extent of their purse. It is said that begging here is a regular business, requiring a license and the payment of a special tax. There are several classes of mendicants. First are the nims, with hats like inverted half-bushel baskets, and with looped up dresses and sandals shoon, traveling leisurely from one village to another. Many of these are young and bright-eyed, and take to begging with a surprising naturalness. Then we have the jolly fat beggar in priestly robes, corresponding to the Franciscan and Capuchin of mediæval times, and reminding us of Chaucer's line:

> "A frere there was, a wanton and a merry."

To these are to be added the traveling singers, generally females, so forlorn in their dress, so piteously unmusical in their instrumental performance, and so execrably discordant in their vocal attempts. A beggar is never turned from the door without the offer of a cup of tea, a little boiled rice, or a few "cash," and the singers generally receive their alms before striking up. As for the priest, or religious beggar, he is at home everywhere.

A FUNERAL.

I attended another funeral recently, which gave me a better acquaintance with this ceremony. In advance of the procession walked a group of boys, bearing poles ornamented with long streamers and paper banners covered with inscriptions, no doubt laudatory of the dead. Next came several white-robed priests with shaven heads and carrying cereal offerings to the deities. Two of them had cymbals, which, at a signal from a silver-toned bell, they would strike as if to drive away evil influences, and as their eyes were turned toward the writer, who followed at a little distance, they no doubt considered him an embodiment of evil. After these was the corpse, borne on a cumbrous bier. The latter looked like a small temple, and was decorated with tinsel and with ribbons of particolored paper. Then came more priests, boys bearing sacred chairs, and a group of mourners completely enveloped in white robes, with long gauze veils thrown over their heads and reaching to their feet. After these marched three priests of the highest order, robed in gorgeous vestments like those worn in the Romish Church. Each carried a fan (that Oriental emblem of authority) and wore a tall hat of golden-colored silk, with a cape falling upon the shoulders. Then came about thirty of the gentry, all bare-headed (the fashion in Japan) and dressed in the official costume, with swords by their sides, and a long line of women and children brought up the rear of the procession. It marched a long distance into the country, and as it wound along hill and valley, with flaunting streamers and sounding cymbals, the scene was weird and unearthly.

At last they reached the appointed spot, the bier was laid on two stone pillars, its frame was taken apart, and inside was seen a cask like a small half-barrel well hooped. This is the coffin, and into this the corpse has been packed in a sitting posture, and all spare room filled with combustibles. The sacred chairs are placed opposite this cask, and are occupied by the high priests, and on a bench between them are laid the cereal offerings. The people gather round and commence a low-toned and monotonous chant, probably a mere repetition of the name of their deity, after which one of the high priests approaches the deed and mutters a prayer. In the meantime, the thirty men previously mentioned are kneeling near by on a matting, and are scattering bits of white paper, probably to distract the attention of the devil, while the others secure the safety of the departed. Several of the assembly wear white paper crescents on their foreheads, and their duty appears to consist in passing around and bowing very low to the others. The services are now closed by burning the body, and after all others retire the undertaker remains to gather the ashes, which are placed in an urn and buried.

A LOOK INTO THE TEA-HOUSES.

I have previously referred to the Hiogo tea-houses, which correspond to the old-fashioned inn, and here are to be met travelers from all parts of the Empire. Hiogo being a commercial centre tea-houses abound, and one street is almost lined by these establishments. Besides accommodating strangers, they afford a resort for pleasure-seekers, and every afternoon parties of "Samourai," or two-sworded officers, repair thither to enjoy a dinner, which generally ends in a revel. At these places one meets the "gashas," or singing girls. This class is composed of young women who have been apprenticed at an early age to the Government to serve in these houses. The Japanese consider a tea-house an excellent female school, and any young woman who has enjoyed a few years of this service will find a ready suitor. They learn the "samasin," (which resembles our guitar) and are also taught vocal music. As they meet travelers from all parts of the country, they gather a large and varied stock of information, and at the same time acquire an ease of manners of which the rustic maiden is deficient. We need hardly add that this mode of life is one of incessant licentiousness, but in Japan vice becomes virtue, and the most desirable school for young women is little better than a brothel. The best preparation for the duties of a wife or mother, they think, is found in a few years of prostitution. Looking from this stand-point one cannot be surprised that the Japanese are the most abandoned of nations. Their theatricals are obscene in the lowest degree, and it is difficult to imagine how any idea of purity can exist in such a community.

I dropped into a tea-house recently, and met some very peaceable "Yakomins." I had a phrase-book with me, and by words and signs succeeded in exchanging a few ideas. *Saki* was brought in. It is slightly alcoholic, and its taste is such as might be expected of a mixture of rum and sherry wine. It is always served hot, and from the tiny cups in use one may drink many a bumper and not feel it. With the *saki* came, as usual, fried eels, oranges and boiled snails, and we ate with chop-sticks, with the floor as our table. In due time the "Yakomins" called for singing girls, and three of this class immediately appeared. Their faces and necks were blanched with a white lead paste, and their lips were colored with vermillion. Each was attired in something like a dressing gown, with a broad silk girdle wound about the waist. At first they were rather shy, several of our party being foreigners, but soon became reassured and taking seats opposite us began their performance. Their instrument was a three-stringed "samasin," resembling the banjo in form and sound. Occasionally one of the girls would sing, but this neither afforded entertainment nor added to the fascination of the scene, for the opening of the mouth only revealed two rows of teeth of polished black. Their singing was merely a discordant whine, commencing and ending in a minor key. There is no melody in Japanese music, and the male voices which we have heard are coarse and grating, and are accompanied with distortions of the features and painful catchings of the breath. Having finished the first part of the entertainment, one of the "gashas" arose, and prepared to dance, while another kept time on the "samasin," with a vocal accompaniment. It was posturing rather than dancing. The performer glides around, waving her arms and bending her knees, with feet turned in, gazing the while at vacancy in a manner that seemed quite melancholy. Another then arose and essayed a different figure. She waved a cloth in her hand, and seemed to be carrying on a distant flirtation, but there was no grace of motion in either of these efforts. At the close of the dance each of the performers dropped on her knees, and bowed her head to the floor.

A WRESTLING MATCH.

On May 2 there was a grand wrestling match on the open plain in front of the Hiogo Custom House, called the "foreign concessions." A dais had been built, two feet high and twenty feet square, a post at each of its corners sustained a light bamboo roof, the edges of which were draped with a broad band of blue cotton cloth, ornamented with Japanese characters. A crowd of men, women and children from the surrounding villages had gathered rapidly, and stands and booths for the sale of rice-cakes, boiled bamboo roots, and other dainties, were at once extemporized. The verandah of the custom house was assigned to foreigners, and here ship captains, merchants and naval officers to the number of sixty, took their seats, and were regaled by some of the Japanese officials with tea, cake, oranges and champagne wine. Games of wrestling are very popular here, and trained athletes travel from one town to another, receiving both money and prizes for their exhibitions. Some of them are retainers of the Daimios, whose pride is flattered by having such fellows among their satellites.

Our entertainment opened with a trial of strength among boys from six to sixteen years of age. They were stripped, with the exception of that long white band which the Japanese always wear about the loins, and immediately a little champion leaped forward into the dais with an air of defiance. A competitor soon appears to answer his challenge. With a shout they commence the match, each striving for the mastery until some one be pronounced victor. The boys having finished the men now appeared, and displayed a fine muscular developement. Their struggles were more earnest and determined than those of the boys, and after a while one would be hurled off the dais, while the other would strike a splendid attitude, and throwing up his head with a shout of triumph claim from the assemblage the name of conqueror. Sometimes in the confusion of their writhings both would tumble off the dais and come rolling amid the crowd, but however great might be the excitement of the moment they never used their fists. Every fall was followed by shouts; the foreigners grew excited, and bets were made on favorites, but the Japanese looked on with philosophic coolness, and ate their rice cakes and bamboo root in quiet enjoyment. The nice points in the contest were settled by two umpires, who are always chosen on such occasions. They appear on the dais in a costume not unlike that of the clown in a circus, having loose knee-breeches, fancy leggings, and a figured sacque, and carrying the indispensable fan. The matches continued all the afternoon, and toward evening the excitement increased, for the great contest of the occasion was then to come off. The antagonistic athletes came in the dais in elegant robes of rich brocades, with heavy tassels and figures of barbaric gold. These were prizes won at previous exhibitions; they extended from the waist to the feet, with an end thrown up from behind, which fell gracefully in front over the left shoulder. The wrestlers formed a circle, kneeling, with a boy in the centre, who extended his hands and seemed to be invoking the assistance of some patron deity. The whole scene reminded me forcibly of the description of the ancient Greek games as given by Virgil and other authors. It was thoroughly classic, and all its surroundings such as the customs and religion of the people, the boats on the beach, the naked wrestlers, and the umpires bellowing the names of the victims, bore me back to the graphic picture presented in the school-boy's pages. The contest was prolonged another day, and the conquerors then took their prizes and departed to win renown in some other field.

A SINTO TEMPLE.

One evening I walked through the avenue in which is located the ancient temple, and through the grove of grand old cedar. Occasionally a skylark soared from the ground and drifted heavenward, pouring out its soul in ecstasy of song. This music, which one never hears in America, recalled Shelley's exquisite verses. These songsters soar heavenward like an imbodied joy whose race is just begun. On my return I found a couple of pilgrims offering prayer at each of the shrines attached to the main temple. They rang a rude bell to attract the attention of the deity, and then bowed their heads reverently before the image and muttered their prayer, after which they deposited an offering in the money-box. I am informed that this temple, which is sacred to Sinto worship, is the oldest in Japan. I do not understand the peculiar features of this devotion practiced here, but it is in some way connected with the worship of a looking-glass. The shrines contained a number of earthen figures, catlike in shape and in a sitting posture. These are called by a name which may be rendered "the elfin foxes," and are the impersonation of evil spirits. In a small adjacent temple stood a white horse made of wood and of colossal size, with a pail of water in front and a number of these elfin foxes on either side. What this horse represents is as yet a mystery to me, but I shall yet learn the extent of his reputed power, and the measure of devotion which is his due.

AN EVENING IN HIOGO.

Evenings in Hiogo are very pleasant. If you are upon the bay the boat leaves a wake of fire and the water dripping off the oar seems like molten sulphur. If ashore, the shadows of night are relieved by lights moving in every direction. No Japanese leaves his house at this time without his paper lantern and its lighted taper, and as these wander hither and thither in the dark the effect is very picturesque. Every family has a distinguishing mark of the nature of a coat-of-arms, which is blazoned upon the lanterns, stamped upon their clothing, and in fact on all other personal property.

MARTEL.

THE NORTHAMPTON FORGERIES.

The Failure and Forgeries of Capt. S. S. Wright—List of the Losers—Peculiarities of the Accused.

From the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette, July 29.

The meeting of Capt. S. S. Wright's creditors, held at the office of Capt. E. Parsons, last Wednesday evening, was pretty fully attended, about thirty being present. It was voted, unanimously, to have the estate settled by the trustee already appointed. It was thought that by this method much more could be realized from the estate than if it was disposed of by proceedings in insolvency. While the meeting was in session, a letter from Capt. Wright was read. It stated that its author left town upon the solicitations of others, and against his own wishes and intentions; that he desired to return, to make restitution to his creditors for the wrong done them, so far as he was able, to assist in the settlement of his estate, to make his confession to the church, and to place himself in the power of the law, that he might be dealt with as his offence and the demands of justice required. He said he had confessed his sin to God and hopes for pardon, and he desires such of his creditors as believed in prayer to pray for him. This most singular letter created quite a sensation. To test the sense of the meeting on the question of his return, a vote was taken, and all but four thus expressed their willingness that he should come back, and aid in the settlement, though no one expressed a desire to shield him from the penalties of the law. It is probable that should he return he would be arrested.

One case of an aggravated nature has been revealed. Several years ago, Wright brought a wood-lot in Hatfield, for about $3,000, agreeing to pay one-half down and the balance in six months. He applied to his brother-in-law, Capt. Edwin C. Clark, to sign the note with him, but he declined. Wright urged the matter, and agreed to secure him by having the deed made out in his name. This, of course, was satisfactory, and Clark signed the note. A few days expired, and Capt. Clark, not having received the deed, asked Wright about it. He replied that he had been for it, but was unable to get it, as the maker of it was absent. He afterward called for the deed several times, and was put off with various excuses, until the six months for which the note was given had expired. At this time, Clark, still feeling uneasy about the note, inquired of Wright if he had taken it up, and was assured by him that he had. This was about 1862. When the rumors of the failure and forgeries came out on Saturday, the 18th, Clark met Wright at the depot as he came up on the evening train, and asked him about this note. Wright assured him in the most positive manner that the note had been paid, and there was not a piece of paper put out by him with his (Clark's) genuine signature upon it. Being thus assured, Capt. Clark felt easy about the matter; but on Monday this identical note, still unpaid, was brought to him. Wright had paid the interest on it about a year ago, and had been dunned for the last year's interest only a week previous, and must, of course, have been knowing to its existence at the time he so positively assured Capt. Clark it had been paid. The deed was never made out to Clark, and he now will have the note and interest to pay, less the amount received from Wright's estate. Other instances, involving Wright in equally glaring falsehoods, have come to light, and have destroyed that sympathy for him which at first existed.

When Capt. Clark met Wright at the depot, he asked him if the stories in circulation about his forging his name and the names of others, were true. Wright said they were. Clark then said, "What in the world were you thinking about?" and Wright replied, "I don't know; I must have been crazy." The forgeries were not very skillfully done, and it is strange that some of the sharp men with whom he dealt did not detect him. For instance, the J. in J. A. Clark's name, is brought below the line, whereas Mr. Clark writes it all above, like an I. Mr. Wright wrote each of the letters forming the word Clark, distinct, but Mr. Clark writes them all together without lifting the pen.

When Capt. Wright left Northampton on Saturday night, he drove to Pittsfield, and a letter was received from him on the following Monday, stating that his horse and buggy could be found at a livery stable near the Post Office in that town. Mr. Crafts sent for the team and found it at the place designated.

Capt. Wright owned and operated saw-mills at Holyoke and South Vernon, and had bought at various times wood lots on the line of the Connecticut River Railroad. No more forged paper has been discovered, and it is believed that the total amount of the forgeries is about $30,000. The other claims will probably swell the total to about $45,000. The holders of the forged papers are as follows: L. L. Draper, $2,700; Enos Parsons, $3,300; L. A. Dawson, $3,000; Roswell P. Crafts, of Holyoke, $6,000; First National Bank of Northampton, $500; Conway Bank, $3,000; Asahel Wood, $800; Wm. Parsons and Elijah Kingsley, $800; Wm. R. Clapp, $500; Webster Herrick, $100; Mrs. Charles F. Graves, $500; David Damon, (since sold,) $5,470; Harvey Kirkland, $800; Dr. Porter Underwood, of Holyoke, $800; an Ashfield man, $400; and Charles Clark, the amount of whose claim is not known. The note for $500, held by Mrs. John Phillips, proves to have the genuine signature of J. A. Clark, and is therefore secure for its full amount. Some of the other principal creditors are: Silas D. Clark, $400; Knowlton & Newton, $6,500; S. M. Smith & Co., $70; J. C. Ward 150; W. H. Todd & Co., $60; Stockwell & Spaulding, $180; Geo. Ellsworth, $89; John Bush, $130; Enos Parsons, $150; Smith Charities, secured by mortgage $1,200; Northampton Savings Bank, secured by indorsement of J. A. Clark, $300; Miss Sophia Smith, Hatfield, secured by indorsement of E. C. Clark, $1,600; Webster Herrick, $400; Josephus Crafts, $90; Merritt Clark, $60; Smith & Haskins, $38; Roach Brothers, Springfield, $158; S. A. Bemis & Co., Springfield, $15; Clark & Converse, Meriden, Ct., $550; Taxes in Holyoke, $34; Water Power Co., Holyoke, $125; Machine Co., Holyoke, $541; Sabra W. Cook, Hadley, $187; L. N. Granger, Hadley, $900; B. F. Pierce, South Garnder, $468; Alonzo Crafts, Whately, $10; James Moore, Grout's Corner, $305; W. B. & C. S. Stevens, Bradford, Vt., $400; S. Haynes, Wells River, Vt., $335; a man in Philadelphia, $500; Thayer & Sergeant, $600; Samuel Day, $450; Wm. Clark & Co., $300; Felix Barrie, $450; George S. Phelps, $100; Wakefield & Southwick, $40; Dr. Daniel Thompson, $100; Dr. A. W. Thompson, $15; H. A. Longley, $50.

No affair of a local nature has created so much astonishment in this community as this. All the circumstances of the case—the character of the man, his meekness, his long life of honesty, his high professions and active religious efforts, the extent of his operations, the long time he had pursued this course without suspicion—render it a most remarkable proceeding. And what is most sickening of all, is the assumed piety under which all this has been done.

The Forgeries by Solomon P. Stoddard, of Northampton.

From the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette, July 28.

Sheriff Longley last week, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the Supreme Court at Boston, took Solomon P. Stoddard before that Court there, to show cause why he held him in custody here. He took with him a copy of the ponderous indictment found by the Grand Jury of Hampshire County, last June, against Kingsley, Lewis, Kelly, Jack Tuttle and others, for arson, conspiracy to burn, &c., and proof that Stoddard was the "Jack Tuttle" referred to. Stoddard was placed under $3,500 bonds for his appearance in Boston, to answer to complaints for procuring jewelry under false pretences, for altering a check given by his uncle, and for forging a check to pay a hotel bill. He was then remanded to the custody of Sheriff Longley, to await the action of the Superior Court on the indictment found against him in this county.

The forgeries were committed on his uncle in Boston, Charles Stoddard, a well-known business man of that city. While in Boston young Stoddard did a flourishing business of various kinds. He boarded at a first-class hotel, and when his bill was presented he gave a forged check on his uncle, making it several hundred dollars larger than the amount he owed, and received back the amount in bills, then left before the forgery was found out. He bought a gold watch in the same manner and took the change, a hundred or two dollars, and left for parts unknown. Another operation of his was to purchase $1,300 in diamonds and jewelry and order them to be sent to his uncle's on Beacon-street. The shopkeeper, knowing the responsibility of his uncle, was too glad to do it, but to his own sorrow, as it afterward appeared. When they came, Stoddard was on hand to take them at the door and soon disappeared, and that was the last that was seen of the diamonds or Stoddard. He left Boston and the detectives were unable to arrest him, although they followed him through the West. For six months they lost all trace of him, and it is understood that during part of this time he was in the Tombs at New-York for some misdemeanor, and had only recently got out when arrested in this town. He is the same fellow who sold his brother as a substitute during the war, and induced several others from Northampton to enlist with a view of taking the bounty and then desert. On the night of his arrest here he undertook to swindle two of our clothing dealers, but they knew him too well and declined to be taken in. The reward of $100, offered for his arrest, has been paid, and equally divided between John C. Prentiss and Deputy Sheriff Ansel Wright, Jr.

Arrest of the Postmaster at Fort Leavenworth.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative, July 26.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Dunn, the Postmaster at Fort Leavenworth, was ordered out of the Post Office and off of the Reservation. As we are informed he at first refused to go, when he was visited by a squad of soldiers who rendered disobedience absurd. The Post Office was then closed. Col. Forsythe, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, came to the city to consult with James F. Legate, United State Mail Agent, as to the disposition to be made of the Post Office while Dunn's affairs are being investigated, and before a new appointment is made. Austin McFarland, who has been a clerk in the office here and at the fort many years, is the Deputy. Perhaps his long and faithful service will secure him the office. The order for Dunn's arrest, we are told, was issued two days ago. The military claim that they have full power to act in the case, as the whole reservation is under the control of the Commandant. Mr. Dunn has been Postmaster about six months. We believe he has been sutler at the fort, under the name of Dunn & Co., for two years. We do not know on what charge he has been arrested or removed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELEVENTH-STREET MYSTERY

The Spicer Poisoning Case—Investigation by Coroner Rollins Continued—The Mystery Still Unsolved.

Our readers will remember that on Sunday, the 19th instant, Mr. John Spicer of No 75 West Eleventh-street, being taken suddenly ill, sent a servant to the drug-store of J. B. Friese, No. 176 Sixth-avenue, for a Sedlitz powder, where he was served by Joseph Simmons, the clerk. Immediately after taking the powder which the servant brought him Mr. Spicer grew much worse, and was attended by Dr. Bartlett, of No. 82 West Eleventh-street, who at once, after examining the papers which contained the powders, said that he had but a few minutes to live, as there was strychnine in the powder. About fifteen minutes after Dr. Bartlett was called in Mr. Spicer expired in great agony. The clerk, Joseph Simmons, was arrested as a precautionary measure, by order of Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Coroner Rollins was notified, and a jury was impanelled, but the investigation was not pursued further than to establish the innocence of the clerk, Simmons, who was discharged from custody. The inquest was adjourned until yesterday, when the inquiry was resumed before the same Coroner, at the Fifteenth Precinct Station House, when the following testimony was elicited:

Joseph Simmons testified: I live at No. 176 Sixth-avenue; am clerk for J. B. Friese, druggist, at that place, and have been thus employed for three or four years past; we put up our Sedlitz powders from Sedlitz mixture; some of these powders are put up in boxes and kept for retailing over the counter; ten days previous to Sunday, July 19, I made up 100 powders, all for retailing; we have a drawer purposely for them. About one-half the number had been sold previous to July 19; on that day I was on duty with the other clerk, Mr. Bennett. I recollect a colored man coming in at about a quarter to four o'clock P. M., and asking for a Sedlitz powder; I went to the drawer mentioned, and gave him a powder which I took out from among the rest; the powder was sealed up in an envelope, which is customary at the time of putting up the powders; he paid me five cents for it, and I heard nothing more about it until about half-past four o'clock, when Dr. Bartlett entered the store and inquired if a Sedlitz powder had been sold to a colored servant a short time before; I recollected selling one to the person described, when the Doctor informed me that the man who took it had died in about fifteen minutes after; the Doctor asked to see the box from which the powder had been taken, and the drawer was shown him, from which he took a powder and tried it, after which he said it was perfectly right; the Doctor said the man who had taken the powder sold by me had been poisoned by from twenty to twenty-five grains of strychnine; Mr. Bennett asked if it was possible that the strychnine could have been put in after the powder left the store, and the Doctor said probably not; he said he had a portion of the powder left which he intended to have analyzed; he then left, and about a quarter past six o'clock I was arrested and locked up all night in the Fifteenth Precinct Station House; the powders from which I sold the one to the colored man were put up and sealed in the back basement, where strychnine is never kept; I never have sold strychnine, nor would I put it up in prescriptions without consulting Mr. Friese; nor do I know of strychnine being sold out of the store by any one; strychnine comes in small bottles, and is kept by us in a closet in a dark place; I have not hesitated to say or believe that the powder which I sold as a Sedlitz powder to the colored man was pure and free from any poison when it left the store.

Elizabeth G. Spicer testified: I live at No. 75 West Eleventh-street; the deceased John Spicer was my husband; on Saturday night, July 18, deceased did not feel very well; he said he was restless and felt mean and queer; Sunday morning he did not eat as hearty as usual of fried eels for breakfast; we breakfasted that morning about eight or eight and one-quarter o'clock; he seemed sick or out of humor, and did not speak a word at breakfast as far as I could recollect; this was not unusual with him when he had any difficulty, but he would always say what caused him to feel or act so; but upon this occasion I was unable to get any satisfaction from him as to the cause of his reticence; after breakfast I went up stairs, and after being there some time I went down stairs to get him to assist me in changing the mattresses; upon entering the parlor I found him lying on the floor on his back; thinking he was asleep, I did not speak to him; I returned up stairs and attended to little duties until about twelve o'clock, when I went down stairs again and found deceased had changed his position on the floor; I spoke to him and asked him how he felt, and he said he felt devilish mean; I asked him where he felt mean, and he rubbed his chest with his hand and said, "All around here;" I asked him to go up stairs, and he told me to go away, and charged me with not looking after him when he first went into the parlor; he seemed to feel hard toward me; I went up stairs again and remained there until dinner time; on the way down I stopped in the parlor and asked deceased to go down to dinner; he said, "I don't want any dinner—I won't come;" at the table I met his brother George, and asked him if any words had passed between them; I said if I had offended him I wanted George to find it out, as I could not get any satisfaction out of deceased, which was very unusual at such times, as he generally told every source of annoyance; George said he had had no words; I asked George to ask deceased if he was sick or what was the matter; after dinner I went direct to my room; when George came up stairs I asked him if he had been in to see John; he replied that he had not, but would do so before he went out; on his way out George stepped into the parlor but what conversation passed I do not know; after George went out I went down stairs into the parlor and found deceased still lying on the floor; I got down on the floor beside him, and asked him if he was sick or if I had offended him, but he would not give me any satisfactory answer one way or the other; I begged him to tell me if I had hurt his feelings in any way; he answered, "don't bother me any more;" I went up stairs and cried. After a while I went down in the parlor again and found him sitting in the easy chair by the front window; I again pleaded with him in tears to go up stairs or tell me what was the matter; he told me to go away and he would come up when he got ready; his tone of voice was more that of sadness than anger; I went up stairs, and was reading a paper when I heard deceased coming up stairs; when he entered the room he looked red in the face, a not unusual appearance with him after he had been in a sleep; he walked a little uncertain across the floor and asked me if I had seen his stockings, and I said no, but I would look for them; he said he wanted a Sedlitz powder; he gave me five cents, and I called James and told him to go to Mr. Friese's in Sixth-avenue and get a Sedlitz powder; while James was gone I searched for deceased's stockings in the room in which I was; I showed him a pair which he threw out of his drawer, and asked him if they were not his; he said no—hardly looking at them; I went down stairs to ask the girl if his stockings had been taken up; she said they had; while going up stairs, James returned with the Sedlitz powder; I told James to lay it on my hand, which he did, and it being wet, I did not close my hand upon it; I thought, while taking it up stairs, that they could not make much by selling that powder for five cents after putting it up so carefully; I laid it on the bureau when I entered the room, saying, "John, there is your powder;" I then went up stairs to look further for his stockings; while I was there he called me twice in succession; he asked me if I was looking for those things, and I said I was; he partly met me on the stairs as I was coming down, and said he had taken the powder, and that it was the meanest powder that he had ever taken, as it seemed full of camphor; I did not think anything of the remark, and showed him the stockings he had previously rejected as not being his, and he was then convinced that they were his; we both sat still a minute or so, when he got up and said his head felt mean; I asked him why he did not throw up the powder, as he could always readily vomit by putting his finger down his throat; I went and got him a bowl of coffee, and on my way up stairs he called to me to hurry; he was then standing in the water-closet trying to vomit; I asked him if he had thrown it up, and he shook his head, as I understood, to mean no. He drank the coffee, and I told him he could vomit now, as he had something to throw up; he said he could not get his finger down his throat; he then went in and sat down on the edge of the bed, and I became alarmed at his actions, being those of one frightened; he tried to vomit and began to shake; seeing Dr. Bartlett on the opposite side of the street, I called him in; when the Doctor got in the room he asked what was the matter, when deceased said he had taken a Sedlitz powder which tasted as full as it could be of camphor; the Doctor asked if it foamed well, and deceased answered that it did; the Doctor thought it was all right but from the appearance of the deceased I thought he was poisoned, and told the Doctor I wanted him to give the deceased an emetic as quickly as possible; the Doctor said he had a call to make and would return by the time the servant was back with the emetic, which he prescribed and for which I sent James; I charged the Doctor to return soon, and I was then left alone with deceased; soon after the Doctor left, deceased had what seemed an epileptic fit, which I thought had been produced by the camphor; I screamed from the window, and a lady neighbor, Mrs. Winship, came in just as he was over the first fit; she asked him what was the matter; he said he had taken a Sedlitz powder, which had made him deathly sick; seeing the Doctor coming, I called to him to hurry; James and the Doctor entered at about the same moment, but when the Doctor attempted to administer the emetic the deceased could not swallow, but went into another spasm; the Doctor asked him if he took the powder himself; deceased said he did; the Doctor next asked for the papers which had contained the powders, and deceased pointed to where they were lying on the bureau; I had picked them up and put them back in the envelope, and in that condition I handed them to Dr. Bartlett, who tasted that which adhered and said "strychnine," and told deceased that he could not live, and if he had any earthly business to arrange to do it immediately; the deceased asked if he could not be saved, and the Doctor said it was too late; deceased said, "Everything is all right;" Dr. Bartlett kept the Sedlitz papers; deceased had two fits, dying in the second one, and having his senses all the time; I never knew of any strychnine being in the house, and never saw any that I know of; the only time I ever heard deceased say that he was afraid of being poisoned was last Summer, when we were down in Maine visiting my brother and parents; he had an attack of biliousness and he expressed the idea that he thought my brother's wife had given him something, but he did not cherish the idea; when I received the powder from the servant, James, it was perfectly sealed, and in such condition I laid it on the bureau.

The witness, in giving her testimony, was at times overcome, and especially so during the reading of her evidence previous to affixing her signature. At one point in her narrative she said: "I think if he had had time he would have arranged his business matters differently; it beggars me, but no matter." At another time she said that the deceased had always taught her to place implicit faith in his brother George, which she had always done and always expected to do. In answer to questions of Coroner Rollins, she said that latterly the deceased had been quiet and sad, but that she could not say that he had ever said that he wished that he was dead; he seemed to cling tenaciously to life. He had been so singular in many of his actions, that Mr. George Spicer and herself have thought that he might eventually become crazy. She never knew of his having any poison of any description in the house.

After the conclusion of the testimony of this witness the case was adjourned until Wednesday next at 11 o'clock, at the Fifteenth Precinct Station House.

The stomach of the deceased has been delivered to Prof. Doremus, for the purpose of a chemical analysis, and his report will be submitted at the next session of the inquest. Mr. George Spicer, brother of the deceased, and Dr. Bartlett, who attended him in his last illness, will be examined at the same time.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Violation of Quarantine Laws—Removal of Slaughter-Houses to be Delayed.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, in special session, President G. B. Lincoln occupying the chair.

A complaint being presented against the owners of the schooner *S. W. Baker*, to the effect that they had taken that vessel to Pier No. 44, East River, instead of the Union Docks, Brooklyn, as provided by the terms of the Health Board's permit, the Sanitary Superintendent was directed to take steps in the matter immediately, to punish the offenders.

A communication was received from Dr. Conkling, of the Brooklyn Health Office, informing the Board that the brig *Veta*, from the West Indies, was discharging cargo at a Brooklyn wharf without the required *pratique* papers from the Quarantine authorities, from which circumstance it was presumed that she had eluded the vigilance of the Health Officer by slipping into port under cover of the darkness of night. The Sanitary Superintendent was directed to investigate the affair immediately.

[It may be well to remind captains of vessels arriving at this port, that the laws require them to not only get a permit from the Health Officer to pass Quarantine, but also afterward to present such permit (not send it by mail) to the New-York Board of Health office, if the vessel is to land here, or at the Brooklyn office, if that city is the point of destination, for a second permit, without which it is unlawful to touch at a dock. It is the intention of the Board to look sharply after violators of this law hereafter.]

A letter was received from a Baltimore physician, proposing a French remedy for the cholera and kindred disorders of the human system. The communication was placed on file.

Upon application of Deputy Registrar Stiles, it was decreed that medicines for the cure of diarrhœal diseases be freely dispensed to the poor of Brooklyn, the value of the medicines, in all, not to exceed $100.

The long mooted question of the removal of slaughter-houses from the lower part of the City was again before the Board. The point of discussion was whether (under the Court of Appeals' decision) the butchers should be compelled at once to remove such establishments beyond the limits, or whether an extension of time until the 1st of January next should be granted them. Commissioners Lincoln, Manierre and Smith warmly opposed the extension, and favored immediate removal, while their associates either said nothing, or advocated the other side with a degree of earnestness equaling that of their opponents. After the argument had been carried on for a considerable length of time without approaching a unity of sentiment, the Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

After adjourning, the Board held a secret session, the result of which was (as afterward made public) an agreement to allow the butchers until the 1st of January next to remove the slaughter houses.

Notes at the Fruit-Growers' Club.

The Fruit-Growers' Club convened, pursuant to adjournment, at Whitlock's Agricultural Bazaar at 2 o'clock yesterday, the 29th, with a limited display of flowers and fruit; yet every specimen was of the choicest character. C. L. Allen, of Brooklyn, exhibited several very fine specimens of the Lilium Auratum and Gladiolus, and Mr. Briggs supplied beautiful verbenas. Wm. Parry, of Cinnaminson, N. J., brought in several baskets of the Wilson blackberry, which were the largest and finest-looking berries that have been exhibited the present season. E. T. Field also showed fine specimens of the Wilson. Ferris and Caywood, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., showed fine samples of Downing's seedling and some of the American seedling gooseberries; and C. McVeigh, of Richmond, S. I., showed some fine specimens of tomatoes, which had matured from seed planted May 20.

It is not improper to remark, in this connection, that the twenty rare varieties of Gladiolus exhibited by Mr. Allen were seedlings of his own production, all of which were most magnificent flowers as are seldom met with. The stems and flowers were large and beautifully variegated, and attracted much attention from the numerous visitors who attended the meeting of the Club.

At the hour appointed W. S. Carpenter was called to the chair, whereupon Wm. Parry, of Cinnaminson, N. J., was introduced, who proceeded to read an essay on the cultivation of blackberries. Mr. Parry is an extensive grower of this kind of fruit, which gives additional value to all his experience in the production of blackberries. He gives the Wilson the preference among blackberries. He has raised from 300 to 800 bushels of berries per acre. His paper may be seen *in extenso* in the Semi-Weekly Times.

After the reading of the paper a brief discussion ensued.

R. W. Holton, of Waverstraw, N. Y., spoke highly of the Kittatinny.

Mr. Caywood, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., stated that they are raising the Kattatinny and Wilson, both of which succeed satisfactorily.

D. S. Heffron, of Utica, N. Y., said the Wilson and Kittatinny both ripened their wood perfectly on his ground. These two are equally hardy, although he rather thought the Wilson promises to be the best. Other varieties seemed to Winter-kill in his locality.

Mr. Rue, of Freehold, N. J., said the Lawton blackberry failed in his locality on account of Winter-killing.

A. S. Fuller thought that the Wilson is a great bearer, although the bushes do not blossom profusely. Every flower, he said, seems to produce fruit, while many other varieties bear false flowers.

Mr. Parry thought that the Kittatinny blackberry bushes continue to bear longer than other varieties.

Mr. Caywood said that their Kittatinnys are more productive than other varieties.

Mr. Parry thought when a sod of grass has appeared among the bushes, blackberries are about played about. He said that, in order to obtain a paying crop, the whole ground should be kept as clean as corn ground.

J. Crain gave his experience in raising blackberries without any cultivation. He said he could make it pay to raise berries by letting the grass grow with the bushes, without any hand-dressing between the rows.

Mr. Caywood thought we should take pride in keeping the ground clean; and he thought people could make it pay better to cultivate the land as we do corn ground, keeping the surface clean.

H. B. Smith, of Westfield, Mass., preferred the Lawton berry in his locality. He said he had employed the Lawton as a hedge plant to keep boys from stealing his peaches.

W. S. Carpenter—Fruit growers contend that they have advanced a step beyond the Lawton. He thought this was an established point.

D. S. Heffron—upon the inquiry of D. J. E. Snodgrass—gave his experience in the culture of dewberries. He carried a number of plants from Connecticut to his grounds at Utica, and cultivated them for several years, but the vines failed to fruitify. He thought there is such a thing as manuring too highly.

Mr. Fuller said the dewberry will not bear rich culture.

D. McLawry, New-Brunswick, N. J., in alluding again to the culture of blackberries, thought where ground is thoroughly cultivated the product will be from six to eight times more berries than where grass is allowed to choke the bushes. He prefers the Wilson.

R. G. Pardee said there is much danger in overfeeding all kinds of small fruits. He had experimented, in years past, in manuring strawberries bountifully, and had found that he never could succeed with certain kinds of berries when he applied a liberal dressing of fertilizing matter. He thought there is danger of over-feeding blackberry bushes, also.

CULTURE OF GRAPES.

Mr. Caywood—I have seen it stated that no native grape in America can make raisins. I intend to compel the individual, (A. S. Fuller,) who made that statement, to acknowledge that he dropped that remark very inconsiderately. We are raising the Walter grape, which will turn to raisins, and which contains more saccharine matter than any other known variety, which is proof that the Walter will yield a superior wine of excellent flavor. The Walter is free from all the diseases which prevail among most other varieties of grapes. The people have long been seeking for such a grape; and we can boast honestly of being the first to produce a native grape that will turn to raisins. We have over thirty acres of vineyard, in which are planted more than forty varieties of grapes; and none but Ives' Seedling and the Walter have escaped the mildew. We are testing the Walter in various ways. In one instance, the vines are standing in water for the purpose of testing their hardiness. The people have paid millions of dollars for varieties that were said not to fail to succeed satisfactorily in all localities. But they have been disappointed. Yet we feel confident that the Walter will *not* disappoint our highest expectations. Mr. Fuller had better retract his rash remark, before he is put to shame at the sight of pounds of Walter grapes turned to raisins.

Rev. E. P. Roe—It affords me pleasure to state to the Club that I visited Mr. Caywood's vineyard to examine the Walter grapevines, and it promises all that has been affirmed of its superiority. Mr. Palmer, who resides near Poughkeepsie, spoke in the most confidential terms of the Walter grape as a variety that would not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of those who might attempt to grow it.

John F. Carr, No. 12 Pine-street, exhibited at this point a quantity of grape-raising, and three bottles of wine which was made from the "Mission" grape which grows in California. The raisins were very sweet and almost equal to the Malaga raisins. The wine was made without the addition of any sugar, and it was pronounced by competent judges to be fully equal, and in some respects superior, to any grapewine that they had ever before tasted. The facts showed conclusively that grapes have been produced that will turn to raisins, and that such grapes will make a superior wine, even for communion purposes. The Club then adjourned for one week, when A. S. Fuller will read a paper on some subject connected with fruit.

Further Pardons by the President.

Yesterday morning Marshal Murray received a warrant from President Johnson, of which the following is a copy:

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America—To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, at the June term, 1868, of the United States Court for the Southern District of New-York, Charles Hartmann and Ferdinand Sulzberger were convicted of the offence of a conspiracy to remove whisky to a place other than a bonded warehouse, and were sentenced to imprisonment for the period of ten days each, and to pay a fine of $5,000; and

Whereas, The said Charles Hartmann and Ferdinand Sulzberger have already served out more than their full term of imprisonment, and are wholly destitute of means of any kind to pay their said fine, or any part thereof; and

Whereas, I am assured that said Charles Hartmann and Ferdinand Sulzberger each have a family dependent on him for support, and are now suffering for the necessaries of life in consequence of their imprisonment, and their pardon has been recommended by H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury; John W. Chandler and Fernando Wood, M. C's.; John T. Hoffman, as Mayor of New-York City; John B. Haskin, John R. Brady, C. E. Howe, Clerk of City Court, James O'Brien, and many other respectable citizens of New-York;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reason me thereunto moving, have granted and do hereby grant unto them, the said Charles Hartmann and Ferdinand Sulzberger, a full and unconditional pardon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

The pardon was acted upon last evening, by the release of the prisoners from the Ludlow-street Jail.

The Smedick Murder—Promotion of Patrolman James Mee.

The following order was made public yesterday:

Office of the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-street,
New-York, July 30, 1868.

General Order No. 536.—Captain ———, ——— Precinct. The Board of Metropolitan Police having been officially informed by Capt. Allaire, of the Twenty-first Precinct, of the assassination of Patrolman John Smedick, on the night of the 23d July instant, while in the faithful discharge of his duty, and that Patrolman James Mee, of the same precinct, gave pursuit and courageously overtook and arrested the assassin, unanimously adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That Patrolman James Mee, for his meritorious conduct in arresting the murderer of Patrolman Smedick, of the Twenty-first Precinct, deserves special commendation: And in consideration thereof, he is hereby appointed Roundsman on the force, and assigned to the Twenty-first Precinct for duty."

You will read this order before each platoon, at 6 P. M. muster, on the day of, and the succeeding day after, receiving the same.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

George W. Dilks, Inspector.

Relief of the Family of Officer Corlett.

Mr. Acton, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday received the following letter:

Office of Riot Relief Fund,
New-York, July 16, 1868.

Sir: The Committee of the Riot Relief Fund have learned, with deep regret, the death of Patrolman Corlett, of the Thirty-second Precinct, while endeavoring to rescue a passenger of the steamer *Seth Low* from drowning. The trust in charge of the undersigned is designed for the relief of the families of policemen killed in defence of the public peace, but they believe they will act in full accordance with the sentiments of the subscribers to that fund by an appropriation for the relief of the family of Policeman Corlett. The Committee, for that purpose, inclose a check for $500. Very respectfully,

LEONARD W. JEROME, ISAAC BELL,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, H. R. VERMILYE.

In addition to the above amount the family of the deceased officer have received $1,000 from the Police Aid Association, and $1,100 from subscriptions of citizens.

Board of Councilmen.

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held yesterday.

A resolution to amend an ordinance relating to the division of the City into more convenient election districts, was adopted.

On motion, the Clerk of the Board has directed to have published in the Corporation papers the ordinance relating to the redivision of certain wards of the City into election districts.

On motion, William F. Papemeyer was appointed a City Surveyor.

The Board then adjourned till the first Monday in September.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Burglary in Centre-street.—During Tuesday night the hat factory of Henry White, No. 212 Centre-street, was entered by burglars, who gained an entrance into the building from the roof of the rear tenement house No. 144 Baxter-street by placing a plank across to a third-story window of the factory. By crawling along this plank the burglars gained an easy access to the building, which they thoroughly ransacked and made a selection of hats valued at $690, which they removed to the street. At this point in their operations they became frightened from some cause and fled precipitately, leaving the property behind them. Officers Mulligan and Martin, of the Fourteenth Precinct, being informed of the burglary, made an examination and found the plank as described, and the hats were discovered in the cellar of No. 144 Baxter-street, where they had evidently been thrown by the thieves. They arrested one Charles Hurley on suspicion of being engaged in the burglary, but the prisoner was discharged by Justice Hogan for want of evidence.

A Wedding Interrupted.—Magnus Meyerson, of No. 878 Broadway, Tuesday, went to bed with $40 in his vest pocket. Wednesday morning, while down town, he discovered that he had been robbed, and on returning home found that his colored servant girl, Henrietta Monroe, had suddenly left the house. He therefore reported the case to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House, and Detective Tully was detailed to arrest the girl. In the evening the officer proceeded to No. 62 Leonard street, Brooklyn, where he found the object of his search in the hands of competent artists, being arrayed for the matrimonial sacrifice. The guests were assembled, the banquet spread, the bridegroom waited and the bride was prepared, but the inexorable officer indefinitely postponed the wedding by carrying off the bride and locking her up in the Fifteenth Precinct Station House. Yesterday she was arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and was fully committed for trial, notwithstanding her asseverations of her innocence.

The Broadway Burglary.—Wednesday morning the Times published a full account of a burglary perpetrated upon the store of Hirschbeck Brothers, No. 397 Broadway, and of the arrest of Henry Goodstern, charged with the burglary, and of Israel Leon and Jacob Smit, charged with receiving the stolen property. The latter consisted of kid gloves and ribbons, valued at $3,000, and a portion of it was found by Capt. Petty and Detective Field, of the Fifth Precinct, in possession of the two last-named prisoners. Search is being made for the portion not yet found, and the officers are sanguine of success. The prisoners were yesterday arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, when they all declared their innocence of the imputed crimes, but were held in $2,000 bail each for trial.

Lecture on Count Bismarck.—A lecture was delivered last night at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church by Mr. Ingersoll Lockwood upon the noted Prussian statesman, Count Otto von Bismarck. Mr. Lockwood dwelt with enthusiasm upon the energy and firmness of Bismarck in carrying out his leading idea of the unity of Germany, and his boldness in forcing the unwilling and almost insurrectionary Prussians into a war with Austria for that purpose. He also enlarged upon the social and moral virtues of his hero. The audience seemed both attentive and entertained.

Theft of Paper.—Bernard Pilloin, a laborer, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Hogan on a charge of stealing paper, valued at $42, from the warehouse of Vernon Brothers & Co., Nos. 65 and 67 Duane-street. He was seen to leave the warehouse, and take the paper to a place in Frankfort-street. Upon being arrested he admitted having had the paper, but said that the porter had given it to him. He was committed for trial.

Alleged Theft of a Watch.—Thomas Mulrihill, living at No. 49 East Broadway, yesterday caused the arrest of his two domestics, Kate Connor and Harriet Newman, on the charge of having on July 21 stolen from his wife's apartment a gold watch, valued at $250. He alleges that in a recent conversation Kate declared that Harriet had stolen the watch, and that she had seen her have $20, a portion of the proceeds of the theft. This KATE now denies. Justice MANSFIELD committed them to await examination.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—THOMAS C. D[illegible]SSAY, a clerk, formerly in the employ of VAN [illegible] & BEMENT, No. 609 Broadway, was yesterday arraigned on a charge of having forged the indorsement of his employers on a check for $80, drawn by SHAFER & HAMILTON, on the North River Bank, and thus obtained the money. He was committed to answer at the General Sessions.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner KEENAN yesterday held an inquest in the case of JACOB SCHLESSINGER, 28 years of age, who fell out of a window at his residence, No. 249 West Thirty-ninth-street, and was killed. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

METROPOLITAN POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.—From the report of Secr'y W. H. LEFFERTS, President, it appears that, for the quarter ending the 11th inst., the Association lost six members by death and paid to their widows the sum of $4,812. The Association now numbers 1,924 members.

THE SLUNG-SHOT AGAIN.—FRANK AHEARN was yesterday committed by Justice HOGAN for trial upon a charge of carrying a slung-shot concealed upon his person.

BRIEF ITEMS.—Wednesday evening Mrs. SARAH LINDSAY, No. 408 East Eighteenth-street, was sitting asleep in a chair with her babe on her lap when the child fell from her into a tub of water and was drowned before the mother awoke. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest....Yesterday morning one of Dodd's express wagons fell overboard from Pier No. 39 North River, dragging the horse with it. The animal was drowned, and the wagon fished out with great difficulty....MICHAEL MURTHA, 4 years old, was yesterday run over and seriously hurt by an ice wagon, in front of his home, No. 411 East Nineteenth-street....MICHAEL FORD was run over yesterday by a truck at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets and his leg badly injured....Officer WM. F. OLMSTEAD, of the Twelfth Precinct, died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been stationed for some time past at Harlem Bridge.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPTED CRIMINAL ASSAULT.—A man named JAMES GALLAGHER was committed for trial yesterday, but allowed out on bail in the interim, on a charge of having attempted a criminal assault on ELLEN RIDGWAY. The prosecutrix lived on board a canal boat with her husband, and on Wednesday last, while lying in a bunk, her husband absent at the time, she was attacked by GALLAGHER and two other men, who tried to outrage her person. She screamed loudly, and the assailants, fearing this might bring to her assistance some persons, ran off; but before having done so, GALLAGHER beat and kicked her. The case came before Judge WHITE, of Hoboken, and was disposed of by him as before mentioned.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A child named ERNEST C. MAHRT, son of JACOB MAHRT, residing at No. 67 Seventh-street, Hoboken, was burned to death last evening, at his father's residence. The child and a sister eight years old were in a room on the third story, when the clothes of the former took fire by coming in contact with a lighted match, and before any assistance could be rendered young MAHRT was so fearfully burned that he died shortly afterward. Coroner WHITE will hold an inquest.

LARCENY.—THOMAS CLARY, of Providence, R. I., and JOHN CONNORS, of No. 32 East Fourteenth-street, New-York, were committed for trial yesterday by the Recorder of Hoboken, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of tobacco and other property found in their possession. The prisoners had robbed two stores in Jersey City, from one of which they had stolen tobacco, and three pies, and in the other stole $1 69 in pennies. The parties "peached" on each other, and subsequently both admitted the parts they had taken in the transaction. The arrests were made by Officer BURKE.

TROUBLE ABOUT A HORSE.—On the 27th inst. a man named MICHAEL O'CONNER purchased a horse from one JAMES BRUMWELL, whereupon the brother of the latter, claiming to be the owner of the animal, caused the arrest and incarceration of O'CONNER on a charge of having purchased the horse with a guilty knowledge. O'CONNER having finally procured his release on bail, procured a warrant upon which Constable JOHNSON yesterday morning arrested JAMES, and he in turn is imprisoned in the County Jail.

A CHANDELIER FALLS IN A BALL-ROOM.—A serious accident occurred in Hoffman Hotel, Bergen City, on Tuesday last. While a German ball was going on, a chandelier in the centre of the room fell and part of a lamp struck one of a waltzing couple. The fluid was thrown in every direction, and the building would probably have been burned but for the presence of mind of Mr. C. OHLANDT, who threw bed clothing over the flames. A few persons were injured.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED HORSE THIEVES.—Two boys, named JOHN CYPHER and GEORGE SHEPARD, were arrested in West Hoboken by Constable DONOHUE, and taken before Justice ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, yesterday, on suspicion of having stolen a horse and wagon and a quantity of groceries from Fulton Market, New-York. They had disposed of the groceries, and were trying to effect a sale of the horse and wagon when taken into custody. The prisoners were committed to the County Jail.

OBSTINATE.—Mrs. MARY PURTEL, residing on Madison-avenue, Hudson City, was tried before Recorder ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, on a charge of violating a City ordinance by keeping a stove in a shed without proper protection, thereby endangering her own and the adjoining dwellings. She was fined $41 50, which she refused to pay, and was accordingly committed to the City Prison 10 days.

A LAWYER IN TROUBLE.—A New-York lawyer, named JAMES D. STEPHENS, was arrested in Hoboken on Wednesday night by Constable KEYERSER, on a warrant issued about a year ago, in which he stands charged with having obtained money under false pretences, the particulars of which did not transpire. The accused was committed to the County Jail.

NEW-JERSEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The State Agricultural Society will hold its annual exhibition on Sept. 29 and 30 and on the 1st and 2d of October. Large premiums are offered in gold and silver, bronze medals, diplomas, &c. It is expected that the exhibition will be the largest of the kind ever held in the State.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—JOHN PEARSOL, residing at No. 395 Washington-street, Newark, had his leg broken yesterday. Several workmen were engaged in renovating a building in Broad-street, when a stoop, which had been loosened, fell on Mr. PEARSOL, and caused a compound fracture of the left leg.

DROWNED AT ATLANTIC CITY.—FRANK H. THORN, aged 20, was drowned on Tuesday, while bathing opposite Congress Hall, Atlantic City. Going beyond his depth he was caught by the undertow, and perished before assistance could be rendered. He resided at Frankford, near Philadelphia.

CARRIAGE OVERTURNED.—At Princeton, on Tuesday, a carriage, containing Rev. LEWIS BAKER and two other clergymen, was precipitated by a frightened horse down a steep embankment. Mr. BAKER had his arm fractured in two places, and the others of the party were more or less injured.

THREATENING TO SHOOT.—A German, named AUGUSTA RINDER, was arrested yesterday by Capt. DONOVAN, of the Hoboken Police force, for having presented a pistol at a man named WALKER, residing in Fourth-street, Hoboken. He was committed for trial.

A NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of a Union American Church has been laid on Chestnut-street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Camden. It will be of brown-stone, thirty-seven feet front by sixty-three feet deep, and seat 2,000 people.

SNEAK THIEVERY.—Some sneak thieves entered, yesterday, the premises of Mr. SCHULTZ, Palisade-avenue, Hudson City, and stole therefrom some silver spoons and other property. They have not been arrested.

FELONY.—GEORGE WESTERWELL and J. VAN FLYKE were arrested yesterday at Hoboken, for having stolen a ton of pig-iron, the property of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company.

THE WEST HOBOKEN HOMICIDE.—MADDEN, stabbed by ROCHE on Sunday last, has not yet died. He cannot possibly recover, and his death is merely a question of time. CANAVAN is recovering.

SUN-STROKE.—GEORGE MULLER was sun-struck yesterday while walking on Broad-street, Newark. He was taken to St. Barnabas Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. SIMPSON SHED, a wealthy citizen of East Amwell, was killed on Monday by falling from a pear-tree.

BROKE JAIL.—Five of the six prisoners who escaped from the State Prison at Trenton are still at large.

BREVITIES.—The store of CHRISTOPHER FANGEMAN, corner South Third and Coles streets, Jersey City, was burglariously entered Wednesday night, and robbed of a quantity of tobacco....Three youths—JAMES GORMAN, JAMES MAHON and JOSEPH BROWN—have been arrested on suspicion of burglariously entering the store of ROBERT DUTCH, in South Fourth-street, Jersey City....A money-drawer, containing $1 50 in pennies and 60 cents in stamps, was found yesterday morning in York-street, Jersey City.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M. Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
160—Miller et al. vs. Miller et al.	176—Hart vs. Trust.
177—Barton vs. Barton.	190—Salem vs. Schomberg.
181—Betz et al. vs. Strong et al.	196—Barber vs. Smith.
	197—Dodge vs. Brown et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

A new calendar will be made for the October Term. Notes of issue must be filed by Aug. 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

No Court will be held on Saturday. Cases noticed for that day will be heard on Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M. Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1[illegible]—Bowden vs. Serrell.	2021—Same vs. Same.
1639—Brown vs. De Bare.	2022—Young vs. Benson.
2014—Archer vs. Whalen.	2023—Roberts vs. Howe.
2015—Wilcox vs. Everett.	2024—Waitzel vs. Metzger.
1980—Sterling vs. Smith.	2025—N. Y. Pap. Col. M. Co. vs. Allyn.
2013—White vs. Whitney.	2026—Wheeler vs. Loeb.
2017—Willsey vs. Hallock.	2027—Kroos vs. Ernst.
2018—Hammett vs. Davis.	2028—Royce vs. Phillips.
2019—Muller vs. Days.	2029—Dalton vs. Lawson.
2020—Broint vs. Kennedy.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

REALTY—THE SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT LANDS—CONVEYANCE BY ALIENS—RECORD OF TITLE—ISLANDS.

William Cook et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Albert T. Burnley and Royal A. Porter.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court: This is a writ of error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. The suit was brought by Burnley and Porter to recover a league of land situate on the western shore of Matagorda Bay, near the mouth of the river Lunes, in Calhoun County, Texas. The parcel in immediate controversy lies north and adjoining Powderhorn Bayou, comprising some 179 acres. The plaintiffs derived their title from Juan Caro, a colonist, in the Empressario grant of Martin De Leon, and to whom the Commissioner of that colony conveyed the league of land on the 11th of April, 1835. Several objections are taken to this deduction of title, but it is not material to notice them particularly, as they were before the Court in the case of White et al. vs. Burnley, reported in the 20 How., p. 255-256, in which these several objections were overruled. The only difference between that case and the present is that the plaintiff, Burnley, and Jones, there claimed under a deed by the Commissioner to a colonist by the name of Benito Morales for a league of land lying on the Matagorda Bay, north and adjoining this grant to Caro. Both these colonists conveyed to Leonardo Manso, one on the 27th, the other on the 20th May, 1835, from whom the present plaintiffs derived title to both tracts. Porter, in the present suit, represents the interest of Jones in the former, and Cook, the principal defendant in this, was a defendant in that one. We find no question here, as it respects the deduction of title under the grant of the Commissioner, but what was taken in the former case, fully considered and overruled. White, one of the defendants there, and who is a defendant here, set up title under a land warrant, which he had located within the boundaries of the grant of Morales, and, besides his objections to the deduction of the plaintiff's title, relied on adverse possession of three years under the junior title. In the present case Cook set up a like defence under the location of a head right and survey, which is within the boundaries of the grant to Caro. Among other defences relied on in the present case, not in the former, is a plea in abatement of a suit, commenced by Burnley and Jones, against certain defendants, for the same cause of action, including the defendant Cook, in the District Court for the County of Calhoun. This plea was stricken from the record on the ground that it was put in after the defendants had plea to the merits, upon general principles, and came too late. And further, that, if it had been plead in season it would have constituted no bar to the suit in this Court. (See the case of White vs. Whitman, 1 Curtis, 494; 16 How., 104; Piequignott vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and 3 Sumner, 165.) It also appears that the parties to the suit in the State Court were not the same as in the present case. The defendants in the course of the trial, offered in evidence the deposition of H. Beaumont, taken under the thirtieth section of the Judiciary act, which was objected to and excluded. This section provides, among other things, that the witness "shall subscribe the testimony by him or her given after the same shall be reduced to writing, which shall be done only by the magistrate taking the deposition, or by the deponent in his presence." There is no certificate by the magistrate that he reduced the testimony to writing himself, or that it was done by the witness in his presence, which omission is fatal to the deposition. (1 Peters, 355-6.) The following portions of the depositions of Moore, Schwartz and Howeston were excluded, on objections taken by the Court. The testimony had reference to the possession of the *locus in quo*. "Witness knows that said Cook and his tenants had continued possession of said land since the Fall of the year 1849, or early part of the Winter of 1849-50, say December, 1849, and down to the present time." This is in the deposition of Moore; the portions of the testimony of the other two are substantially the same. The depositions had been taken *de bene esse*, without notice, in December, 1852. In January the following depositions of these same witnesses were taken on notice to the plaintiffs, and which were given in evidence by the defendants. On looking at the testimony in the first depositions, it will be seen that the witness had testified to the fact of the possession of Cook, and of his tenants, naming them, and of the time the tenants held the possession, and when they left the premises; also, the fact of the tenancy under the agreement with Cook, and of the improvements made by the tenants. Whether or not these facts constituted a continuous possession by Cook and his tenants from the time they entered into possession, within the meaning of the statute of limitations, can scarcely be regarded as a simple question of fact, especially in connection with the previous testimony of the witnesses on the subject of their actual possession. We are inclined to think the question was rather one for the jury under proper instructions from the Court. All the facts, as it respects the possession, had already been testified to by the witnesses from the commencement to its termination. Whether they constitute a continuous possession, would seem to be a mixed question of law and fact. We come now to the charge of the Court to the jury. The defendants put in four prayers for instructions. 1. If L. Manso was an alien enemy at the time he executed the deed to Grayson, he conveyed no title through which the plaintiffs could recover. This question was before the Court in the case of White et al. vs. Brunley, (20 How.,) already referred to, very fully considered and overruled. We need only to refer to that case. 2. If the plaintiff's title was not on record in the county where the land lies, or in the General Land Office, at the time the defendant located his land warrant, and completed his survey and obtained his patent, he is in the position of an innocent purchaser, and entitled to recover. The location of Cook, under his land warrant of the premises in question, was made on the 12th September, 1849, and the survey thereon the 15th May, 1850. The first location was under a land warrant issued to Gwarrey, certificate No. 990, and made 5th January, 1847. But this was abandoned, and a new one made at the time above mentioned, under a certificate to Jas. A. Wells, No. 5,074. It appears from the testimony of E. Linn, who has been the legal Surveyor of the district in which the premises are situate, from 1838 to 1840, and from 1847 to the time when his deposition was taken, that, as early as 1838, this survey of the plat of eight leagues of L. Manso, Caro, Morales, granted by De Leon, the Commissioner, was laid down upon the public map of the district, and which was deposited in the General Land Office as a matter of record. This, according to the decisions in the Courts of Texas, deprives the junior locator of the character of an innocent purchaser. So does actual notice of the prior grant, which is also proved in the present case. (15 Texas, 410; 14 ib., 391.) 3. "If the plaintiff's title includes an island surrounded by water, it is bad as to the island." There is no testimony in the case tending to prove the fact. 4. "If the jury, from the evidence, can fairly and justly construe both the plaintiff's and defendant's title, so that each can stand, it is their duty to do so." There is no evidence in the case warranting such an instruction. Besides, it was the duty of the Court to construe the paper titles of the parties. The Court gave but one instruction to the jury, which was, "that the diagram attached to plaintiff's grant is evidence to show the designation and character of the land granted, and may be used by the jury for its shape and boundaries. It appears to have been surveyed by magnetic courses, and, if the survey returned by Beaumont was not surveyed by the magnetic, but by the line course, the jury must make allowance for the difference, and Beaumont cannot be regarded as showing the original survey. The fourth call is from the end of the third line with the bend of the Laguna Madre of Matagorda to the beginning." The point of objection to this charge is, that the Court permitted the jury to depart from the survey of the league of land by Beaumont, who had been appointed by an order of the Court to make it according to the courses, distances and landmarks in the original survey by the Government at the time the grant was made. The survey on the ground was made by Beaumont in pursuance of this order, but a civil engineer by the name of Theilissasser, made the map from the field notes. He was examined as a witness, and stated that he made the map from field notes furnished him by Beaumont. But on comparing these field notes with those accompanying the order of survey they were found to be different. He states that he made the map from courses and distances without any call for corners. In this respect the field notes of Beaumont differed from the original field notes, as they specified, in addition to distances, the corners of the league, in the survey by the Government. There was, also, evidence that the original survey was made by magnetic courses, and the one by Beaumont by the true course, which might account for the difference between the two surveys. The Court, as will be seen, suggested this to the jury, but left the question to them to make an allowance for the difference. We perceive no objection to this instruction. Upon the subject of this survey, it is quite apparent on the evidence that the whole of the controversy between the parties consisted in a difference of opinion as to what line constituted a boundary upon the bay of Matagorda, the defendants insisting that there is a distinction to be made between the lagunas, some of them small, others of considerable magnitude, which are formed by tidal currents extending into the land from the bay, and sometimes connecting with each other along the greater part of this coast, and the waters of the bay itself, while the plaintiffs insist that these lagunas belong to the bay and are parts of it, and that a line bounded on the lagunas are the same as bounded on the bay. It seems in this case quite plain that the grant to Caro was bounded or intended to be bounded on the bay, as the first line given in the description of the fact commences in the bay and terminates at the place of beginning, following down the bends of the Laguna Mache, which designates the bay or great lake of Matagorda. There were other exceptions taken in the case to the rulings of the Court in the progress of trial, such as motions to postpone the trial, and to change the venue, which it is not material to notice further than to say that they are not available on a writ of error. After the best consideration we have been able to give to the case, we think there is no error in the judgment below, and it must be affirmed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sutherland.

George Wicks vs. Jacob B. Tallman; motion denied, but injunction modified, &c. The question of costs is reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 30.

By Judge Garvin.

Leonhardt vs. Flinige; motion denied without costs.

Van Wagner vs. Merrill; order granted.

Reed vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; order granted.

Barling vs. The same; order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 30, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R...	115⅛	2,000	West. U. Tel. 7s B.	91¾
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	115⅝	80	Bk. of Commerce..	123
9,500	U. S. 5-20s, C, '62...	114¼	10	Ocean Bank...	108
5,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 3d series...	108⅞	14	Fourth N. Bk...	105
100,000	5-20s, C. '64...	111½	20	Ninth National...	109
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C...	108⅞	5	Met. Bank...	128
20,000	do...	108⅞	5	Cent. National...	108⅜
2,000	Kentucky 6s...	100	100	Cum. Coal Pf....	33
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c...	66⅝	150	Del. & Hud. C...	131
40,000	do...	66⅜	200	Pacific Mail...	101¼
24,000	do....bet. call	66	200	do...	101⅛
1,000	do....2d call	65⅞	9	do...	101
9,000	do...	65½	10	B. & B. Ass'n...	99
30,000	Tenn. 6s, new...	65	200	West. U. Tel...	35⅜
92,000	do...	64⅞	300	Wells-Fargo Ex...	27⅛
265,000	do....s10	64¾	100	Mer. U. Ex...	24½
10,000	do...	64⅝	1200	N. Y. Cen. R...	135⅞
5,000	do....2d call	64½	100	Hud. R. R...	138⅜
40,000	do...	64⅜	100	do....b60	138½
40,000	do...	64⅛	100	Erie R...	68⅝
3,000	Vir. 6s. new...	54⅛	200	do...	68¾
20,000	N. C. 6s, x-c...	72½	100	do....2d call	68⅞
25,000	N. Car. 6s, new...	71⅜	100	Erie R. Pf....bet.c	75
9,000	do....bet. call	71¼	200	Bost., H. & E....	18
5,000	do....2d call	71⅛	100	do...	18⅛
20,000	Missouri St. 6s...	92	21	Reading R...	94⅜
37,000	do...	92⅛	100	M. S. & N. I..bet.c	92⅛
10,000	do...	92¼	42	Mich. Cen...	119
16,000	do....2d call	92⅜	17	Panama R....bet.c	330
7,000	Brook. 6s. W. L...	94½	500	Cleve. & Pitts....	89⅝
6,000	T. & W. 1st. Ex...	101	300	Chi. & N. W. R....	81½
6,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by St. of M.b.c.	94¾	100	do...	82
1,000	Del. L. & W. 2d.	100	300	Cl. & Tol...	102⅞
6,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s...	94½	200	do....b30	102⅞
23,000	Tol., Pe. & W. 1st West. Div...	83	100	Chi. & R. I....	108⅞
5,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	94¾	100	do....2d call	108⅞
100,000	M. & St. P. 1st Iowa div...	90	10	New-Jer. Cen...	121
6,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	93	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	83
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	103	25	P., Ft. W. & C...	110
			3	Chic. & Alton R.	137¾
			300	O. & Miss. R....b30	30¼
			600	do...	30⅛
			100	H. & St. J. R...	88
			200	Morris & Es...bet.c.	65

SECOND BOARD.

$23,000	5-20s, C, '62...	114⅝	10,000	N. Car. 6s, new,	70¾
200,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '65...	112⅜	4,000	do...	70⅝
36,000	do...	112⅜	2,000	T., Peoria & W. 1st West. Div...	83
6,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New...	109⅜	50	Bank of Commerce	123
6,500	U. S. 5-20s, R., '65, new...	108⅞	31	West. U. Tel...	35⅜
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C, '67...	109⅜	100	Wells-Fargo Ex...	27¼
325,000	do...	109⅜	20	Am. Ex. Co...	45⅝
13,000	5-20s, ex C., '68..	109⅜	1100	N. Y. Cen. R...	136
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C...	108⅞	500	do...	136⅛
1,000	do...	108⅝	100	do....2d call	136⅛
20,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 3d series...	108⅜	600	Erie R...	69
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c...	65	200	do...	69⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new.	65	300	do...	69
10,000	do...	64	200	Reading R...	94⅜
120,000	do...	63⅞	100	Clev. P. & Ash. R.	99⅜
2,000	do...	63⅝	300	M. S. & N. I....	92⅜
40,000	do...	63⅝	300	do...	92¼
10,000	do....2d call	63½	200	do...	92⅛
20,000	do...	63⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts...	89⅝
10,000	Vir. St. 6s, x-c., bet. call...	54½	400	do...	89½
5,000	N. Car. 6s., x-c.	71⅛	100	do....2d call	89⅜
			16	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	82
			200	Chic. & R. I...	109⅛
			100	Tol., W. & W....	51⅜
			100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch.	110
			200	do...	110⅛
			100	do....2d call	110
			100	Ohio & M. R...	30⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$60,000	Tenn. 6s. new...	65⅛	10	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	98
80,000	do...	65⅛	200	M. & St. P....	75
210,000	do...	65	100	P., F. W. & C....	110
50,000	do...	64⅞	100	do...	109⅞
30,000	do...	65⅞	200	Ohio & M. R...	30¼
20,000	do....s10	65⅞	100	M. S. & N. I...	92⅛
10,000	do...	65¼	100	Chi., R. I. & P....	108⅞
20,000	do....s3	65⅛	200	do...	108⅞
20,000	do....s10	65⅛	100	do...	109
200	West. U. Tel...	35⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts...	89⅛
100	N. Y. Cen...	135⅞	400	Chi. & N. W...	81¼
200	Erie R...	68¾	100	do...	81⅛
100	Pacific Mail...	101⅛	200	do....c	81¼
10	Am. Ex...	46	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	82¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Tenn. 6s. new...	64⅝	600	N. Y. Cen...	135⅞
50,000	do...	64⅝	100	Tol., W. & W...	51¼
10,000	do....s10	64⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C...	110⅛
200	Adams Ex...	53	100	do...	110
200	Mer. U. Ex...	24⅝	500	O. & M. R...	30¼
100	do....b10	24⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts...	89⅝
100	do....s10	24⅝	200	Chi. R. I. & P...	109⅛
100	Canton Co...	48⅛	300	do...	109
300	Pacific Mail...	101⅛	100	do....b10	109⅛
400	West. U. Tel...	35⅛	300	do....b3	109⅛
100	Erie R....s10	68⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. R...	82⅛
100	Reading R...	94⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	82⅛
10	do...	95⅛	500	do....s30	82⅛
200	do...	94⅜	200	Clev. & Tol...	103

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$80,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	63⅞	400	Erie R....b3	69
20,000	do...	63⅞	200	Reading R....s10	94⅜
10,000	do...	63⅞	200	do...	94⅛
10,000	do....b10	63¾	200	P. F. W. & C...	110⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex...	27⅜	100	Ohio & Miss. R...	30⅜
100	Adams Ex...	52⅞	100	do....b3	30½
400	Mer. U. Ex...	24½	300	Mich. So. & N. I...	92⅛
100	do....b30	24⅝	400	Clev. & P...	89⅛
200	Pacific Mail...	101⅛	500	Chic., R. I. & P...	109⅛
400	do...	101⅛	800	do...	109⅛
100	do....b15	101⅛	200	Chi. & N. W...	81⅜
100	do....s5	101⅛	400	do...	83
100	N. Y. Cen...	136⅛	200	do...	83⅛
100	do....b10	136⅛	300	Ch. & N. W. Pf...	83
600	do...	136⅛			

THURSDAY, July 30—P. M.

The *Bulls* in the Gold Room speculation had their own way this morning, and advanced the sales from 144⅞, as the market left off at 3 o'clock yesterday, to 145@145¼ ₩ cent., and the business of the Room was quite animated for several hours. The sales subsequently fell back to 144⅝@144⅞ ₩ cent. The Gold for cash delivery was not overabundant, and the rates for carrying over balances fell to 1@2 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. At the same time the speculators for the rise were willing to pay higher rates, on condition that the Gold should be locked up from the use of the market. Advantage was taken of the still lower Cable quotations for United States 5-20s in London and Frankfort, (consequent upon the rise of Gold here on yesterday,) to stimulate the Gold Room. A marked feature in the business of the day was a further decline in the Foreign Exchanges; good Banking bills on London and Paris drawn against United States 5-20s, and, (it is supposed,) the French Tobacco contract, being done at 109⅞@110 ₩ cent. for 60 days' sight, and 110⅛@110⅜ for short sight. The export of Specie by the Bremen steamer was consequently nominal, and the present look of Exchange points to a light export by the French and other steamers on Saturday. The California steamer this morning delivered $431,000 in Gold and Silver Bullion, which will probably be transhipped on Saturday.

There is a very moderate employment for Money by the Brokers at the cheap rates quoted for several weeks past, 3 to 5 ₩ cent., and no near prospect to-day of a revival in speculation in the Public Funds, which move sluggishly at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., although the old 5-20s continue to be taken up for Europe, to avail of the favorable rates of Gold and Exchange for placing the Bonds on the other side at moderate figures. There was more speculative business doing in the Railway market to-day and at better prices, but not to the extent of producing the slightest ripple upon the dullness of Money. The Border State Bonds were again agitated by the report of yesterday from the Tennessee Legislature, and immense sales of both old and new Tennessees were made at all the Boards, from 65⅛ to 64⅛ to 63⅞ ₩ cent. for the new, and 66⅜ to 65⅞ to 65 ₩ cent. for the old. Nearly a million of dollars of both issues changed hands. North Carolina new Bonds were also lower; Missouris again in strong demand; Virginias dull.

The Railway Shares opened somewhat tamely, and there was but little life to the market up to the hour of noon, though no material concession in prices. Soon after 12 o'clock, Chicago and Rock Island suddenly advanced to 109⅞@110; New-York Central to 135⅞@136 ₩ cent., and the Northwest Stocks, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and Cleveland and Pittsburg, were in demand at ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. better figures. The transfers of the New-York Central and of the Michigan Southern Companies close to-morrow for the August half-yearly dividends—4 ₩ cent. cash in both instances, the Central payable Aug. 20, and the Michigan Southern Aug. 15.

In the Afternoon the Public Funds continued dull. The sales of Gold left off at 144⅛@144⅜ ₩ cent. A considerable amount of realizing by some of the *Bulls* of the Gold Room is reported on the Street, and to this is attributed the reaction of ⅜@⅝ ₩ cent. from the highest sales of the morning. The Foreign Exchanges cannot be quoted higher than 110 ₩ cent. on London on actual sales on the Street, though some of the standard drawers continue to quote 110⅛@110⅜ at their offices. Several of the Continental houses have made bills against 5-20s at the equivalent of 109⅞@109⅜ on London. The purchases of Kentucky Tobacco by the Broker for the French Government contract in the last few days amount to about 6,000 hhds. Messrs. LOUIS VON HOFFMAN & Co. are the Bankers drawing the Bills against these shipments. We understand the draft upon the New-York Office of the Treasury for the Alaska purchase, $7,200,000 Gold, will probably not appear here before Monday or Tuesday next. The Customs demand for Gold to-day reached the large sum of $708,000. After the late Stock Boards broke up the New-York and Western Railways were firm at the advanced prices, especially on New-York Central and the Northwests and Rock Island. Pacific Mail Shares were also firm. Tennessee Bonds a little steadier at 63⅞ ₩ cent. for the new. The following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108⅞	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109¼
American Gold Coin	144⅞	144⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	65	63⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	55¼	54⅞
Missouri Bonds	92⅛	92⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	72	70⅞
New-York Central	135⅞	136⅛
Erie Railway	68⅞	69⅛
Hudson River	138⅜	138⅜
Reading Railway	94⅞	94⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅞	109⅜
Northwest Common	82⅛	83⅛
Northwest Preferred	82⅛	83
Michigan Southern	92⅛	92⅜
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅛	110⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89⅜	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	101⅛	101⅜
St. Paul Preferred	82⅞	83
St. Paul Common	74⅛	75⅛

Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co. sold to-day about $650,000 of the new Gold Bonds of the Missouri Pacific at 95 ₩ cent.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	115⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	115⅝	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1871	124
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅝	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1871	126
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅛	End coup., 1871	124
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅜	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111⅛	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1874	118
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅛	End. coup., 1874	114
5-20 reg., 1865, new is	108⅜	10-40 reg.	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	108⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅝
5-20 coup., 1867	109⅜	6's Currency	102⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L	108	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	99⅜
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. Canal, 1870.	102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	100⅜
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1872.	101⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1874.	101⅛	Illinois war loan	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1875.	102	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	96
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1877.	102	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1878	92
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1878.	102	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c.	65
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1874.	98	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. n. bds	63⅛
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1875.	95	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1876.	95	Virginia 6s. new bds.	56
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1870	99⅝	Georgia 6s	81
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	101	Georgia 7s. new bonds	91⅛
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	100	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	71⅛
Kentucky 6s	96	N. C. 6s. new bonds	70⅛
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860.	99⅛	Missouri 6s	92
Illinois reg.. 1860	99⅛	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	91⅛
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	Louisiana 6s	62
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	California 7s	131⅛
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865.	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	99
		Rhode Island 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Irving	108
Merchants'	120¼	Metropolitan	138
Mechanics'	128¼	East River	100
America	142	Market	120
North River	107	Nassau	106
Fulton	160	Shoe and Leather	120
National	117	Corn Exchange	125
Leather Manuf's	180	Importers' & Trad's	124
Seventh Ward	112	Park	151
Commerce	122¼	Central National	108¼
Ocean	107	Fourth National	105
American Exchange	120¼	Ninth National	109¼
Chatham	145	Tenth National	97
Bank of the Republic	125	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96⅛	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	73⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	92	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s 1876	104⅜	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	75
Erie 1st M.. Ex	104	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
Erie 7s. 3d ind.. 1883	97⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ex	101⅛
Erie 7s. 5th ind.. 1888	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	93	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94⅜
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. '69-70	103⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104⅜	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	98	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Harlem 1st M.	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. Cen. s. 1st M. 8s, '82	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	110¼	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	101⅜	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	86
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ ct. 1875	120	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chic. & Alton Inc.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	87	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95⅜
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	99	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86⅜
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Lack. & West'n. bds	96⅛	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	94⅜
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99⅜	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	95	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	102
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	79

The error in the first schedule of the National Bank Quarterly Statement for July, having been corrected at the Department at Washington, (as published in this column yesterday,) we now revise and republish our own comparative summary of the aggregate condition of all the National Banks of the United States, in July, as compared with the previous Quarterly Statement of April.

NATIONAL BANKS—QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

	April, 1868.	July, 1868.
Capital paid in	$420,221,210	$419,806,511
Surplus fund	72,342,335	75,876,167
Profits unappropriated	32,780,722	33,460,781
National circulation	295,017,089	294,676,604
Old local circulation	3,310,177	3,165,771
Individual deposits	528,774,450	575,644,604
United States deposits	22,714,035	24,666,334
U. S. Disbursing Officers	4,680,996	3,468,540
Due to National Banks	93,979,629	113,254,239
To other banks and bankers	21,384,364	27,488,584
Total liabilities	$1,495,438,007	$1,571,317,136
	April, 1868.	July, 1868.
Loans and discounts	$627,669,886	$655,525,347
U. S. stocks for circulation	339,266,650	339,354,100
Other United States funds	83,368,800	80,840,500
Legal-tender money	149,090,738	166,190,985
Gold and silver	19,315,919	23,816,375
Due from National Banks	95,533,983	113,552,327
Due from other banks	7,677,033	9,458,548
Bills of National Banks	12,564,228	13,193,335
Real estate	22,025,253	22,689,666
Stocks, bonds and mortgages	19,834,884	19,979,334
Cash items for Clearing House	114,635,520	124,042,031
Miscellaneous	8,436,513	5,688,638
Total resources	$1,495,438,007	$1,571,317,136

The relative increased strength of the whole National Bank movement in July to the April statement may be thus stated:

	April.	July.
Deposits in gross	$528,774,450	$575,644,604
Less clearing items	114,653,520	124,042,081
Net deposits	$414,138,930	$451,602,523
Net bank balances	12,152,167	17,731,948
Due Treasury	27,625,030	27,934,874
Circulation	295,017,089	294,676,604
Demand liabilities	$748,933,216	$791,945,949
Gold and greenbacks	164,406,657	187,007,260
Pro rata	21.95 ₩ cent.	23.68 ₩ cent.

The new Gold Bonds of the Missouri Pacific Company were brought into market to-day by Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., the Bankers of the Company, with fine promise of a prompt and highly successful negotiation of the entire loan of $7,000,000. The bonds have twenty years to run, principal then redeemable in Gold, and the half-yearly coupons are payable February and August, at the Bank of America, in this City, in Gold Coin. The mortgage will be the first and only lien upon the whole Road, Equipment and Station property of the Company, the security, in gross value, being more than double the lien, while in point of net income to be first devoted to the prompt payment of the interest, $420,000 a year in Gold, the property mortgaged already yields double this charge, and will soon yield three times the sum. The preliminary sales of the Bonds are being made at 95 per cent. currency, but the price we learn is likely, to be soon advanced to a figure very near their par value.

The following note from the Agent of the Associated Press relieves his agency of blame for the blunder in the early London quotation of day before yesterday for United States 5-20s of 1862:

GENERAL AGENCY NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS, July 30, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is more than thirty hours since the Cable office in London was called upon to repeat the dispatch of Tuesday last, which led us into giving an erroneous quotation for United States Bonds. Had the repetition come, it doubtless would carry upon its face such confession of telegraphic error as would relieve me of all necessity for vindicating the good faith of this office.

But private advices in response to our inquiries over the Cable show that our London reporter quoted the opening price to us, on the 28th inst., accurately, employing our cypher word for 72¾. By an inexplicable error of the Cable operators, this cypher word was transformed into something entirely different. Unfortunately, the word which the Cable delivered in lieu of the word which our reporter wrote happens to be our code word for Bonds 73¾ @¾, and for nothing else. Necessarily we gave it the only interpretation of which it was susceptible.

You will see from this statement that responsibility for the error rests upon the Cable Company alone. I regret to add that errors in Cable service east of Plaister Cove—the Western Union terminus—have been frequent of late, requiring the utmost vigilance on our part to avoid betrayal. At the same time, it is idle and unjust to impute to the Cable employes fraud in the interest of speculators, for the simple reason that they have no key to our cypher, and could not purposely change quotations, even if they desired to do so. Respectfully,

J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,837,067 72; payments, $2,171,819 46; balance, $84,120,605 16. The receipts include for Customs, $708,000; for Gold Notes, $181,000.

The Pacific Railroad of Missouri earnings

for June, 1867, were	$204,016 91
Earnings for June, 1868, were	260,139 16
Increase	$56,122 25

Pacific Railroad of Missouri—Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their six per cent. gold bonds at 95 ₩ cent. and accrued interest.

The road extends from St. Louis 283 miles to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were	$2,675,874 00
Operating expenses	1,956,644 00
Net earnings were	$719,230 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were	$3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were	2,030,626 33
Net earnings	$973,054 92

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $133,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ₩ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & Co.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 700 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD running west from Omaha across the Continent, are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and sixty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making nine hundred completed miles by Jan. 1, and it is probable that the entire Grand Line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1869. No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a great national work, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds, having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. By special provision of the act of Congress, these bonds are made a First Mortgage upon the entire road, the Government taking a second lien as security for the repayment of its loan. The principal, and interest at 6 ₩ cent., are payable in gold. The mortgage bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country are payable, principal and interest, in currency; and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world, building so great an extent of road, issues bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The price of these bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their bonds are the safest and most profitable investment in the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security. The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance. Subscriptions will be recieved by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States, and in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD, free of Government tax. Principal also payable in Gold.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company bear Seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, 1st February and 1st August, in New-York or London, *free of Government tax.*

Each bond is for $1,000, or £200 sterling, and both principal and interest are payable in Gold Coin.

The bonds have fifty years to run, and are convertible into stock, at the option of the holder.

These bonds are in every respect a first-class security, being a first lien on 200 miles of railroad through the finest and most productive portion of Illinois, and upon more than 20,000 acres of coal lands, worth more, on the completion of the road, than the whole issue of bonds.

The Company is prosecuting its work of contruction with great energy, and will soon have the best division of its line in successful operation.

The Company is organized on the plan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western—combining with the ordinary operations of a railroad the mining, transporting and selling of coal. A present demand exists for all the coal this Company can produce, to supply fuel to connecting roads, and to the population along their lines. More than 1,000 miles of railway, and the population of 30,000 square miles of territory, can be supplied with fuel from this Company's mines more readily and cheaply than from any other quarter. Reserving the right to advance the price at any time, the bonds may for the present be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 95 per cent. After Aug. 1 accrued interest will be charged.

H. H. BOODY,
Treasurer.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.	
Broome and East, n. e. cor., 25x73	$17,500
Cannon-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x100	nom.
Cannon-st., s. w. cor. of Grand-st., 25x75	nom.
Grand-st., No. 96, 25x100.10	29,000
Grand-st., Nos. 100 and 102	43,000
Grand-st., No. 98	26,000
Madison-st., s. s., 172.6 ft. w. of Clinton, 24x90.6¼	2,750
Madison-st., s. s., 192.11 ft. e. of Scammel, 23.6x95.3	20,000
Pitt-st., No. 59	8,100
9th-st., 163 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x92.3	2,500
12th-st., s. w. cor. Greenwich-av., 19.2½x62.4½	8,850
13th-st., n. s., 125.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 67.9x10.4x46.1	29,000
16th-st., n. s., 228.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92	10,650
35th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 29.2x98.9	14,950
38th-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x98.9	15,000
78th-st., s. e. cor. Avenue A, 25x85	3,000
109th-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x½ block	nom.
158th-st., s. s., 575 ft. w. of 11th-av., 99.11x80	3,400
158th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 11th-av., 99.11x75	5,100
Avenue B, w. s., 62 ft. s. of 15th-st., 16.6x103.6	12,050
1st-av., w. s., 124.2 ft. s. of 47th-st., 24.2x80	19,000
2d-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 48th-st., 25.1x100	21,700
3d-av., w. s., 126.10 ft. n. of 116th-st., 25x100	8,500
10th-av. and 75th-st., n. w. corner, irregular, half interest	25,000
Lot No. 77, Harlem Commons map, 25x100	9,400
Lot No. 189, Harlem Commons map, 25x100	14,100
Lot No. 465, Stuyvesant est., 25x103.3	24,500
Leases Recorded.	
Broadway, No. 291, store, 3 years, per annum	$1,200
Nassau-st., No. 74, 3 years, per annum	2,200
25th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 5 years, per annum	3,000
26th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 5 years, 4 months, 15 days, per annum	8,000
33d-st., W., Nos. 552, 554, 556, 558, 3 years, 10 months, per annum	1,200
55th-st., s. e. corner 2d-av., 2 years, 10 months, per annum	1,600
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Ainslie-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Smith-st., 21.9x75	$4,000
Clay-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	800
Clay-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	800
Conselyea-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Graham-av., 140x25x40x50x100x75	6,000
Devoe-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 0.6x75x0.10½x75	100
Devoe-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 0.4¼x100x0.9x100	100
Dupont-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 95.1x56x22.8x100x25	1,235
Green-st., s. s., 88.7 ft. w. of Union-av., 75x11.4x25x138.7x100x150	nom.
Ivy-st., s. e. s., 370 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 60.4x100x62.6x100	300
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 105.7 ft. s. w. of Bushwick-av., 50x100	1,600
Lawrence-st., e. s., 280 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 71.6x15x10x69x20	5,000
Middle-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 50x100	1,800
President-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 16.8x100	4,750
Prospect-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Jay-st., 80x24.8x80x24.10	2,000
Wyckoff-st., s. w. s., 180 ft. n. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	5,600
South 4th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-st., h. and l., 20x75	5,000
South 5th and 3d sts., n. w. corner, 100x100	1,000
9th-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x125	7,000
14th-st., s. w. s., 272 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 16x90	2,800
17th-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. s. e. of 7th-av., 25x100	2,300
Dekalb-av. and Schenck-st., n. e. cor., 125x76.2x125.1x80.11	5,000
Flushing and Franklin avs., s. e. cor., 35.5x50x38.6x50.1	1,500
Flushing-av. and Skillman-st., s. w. cor., 148.3x200x100x100x427x100.2	18,875
Grand-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Green-av., 25x100	1,200
Hudson-av., e. s., 109.7 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 25x100.5	4,000
Kent-av., w. s., 136 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x91.5	800
Myrtle-av., s. s., 23 ft. w. of Graham-st., 23x70.10x23x70.7	7,800
Washington-av., w. s., 199.7 ft. s. of Park-av., h. and l., 20x100	8,250
Lot No. 5, Linden-terrace map	3,300
Lot No. 43, Linden-terrace map	3,150
Lots Nos. 109, 122, Linden-terrace map	800
Lots Nos. 110, 114, 115, 123, 127, 128, Linden-terrace map	2,740
Lots Nos. 112, 113, 125, 126, Linden-terrace map	1,560
Leases Recorded.	
Lorimer-st., No. 32, first floor, 1 year, per month	$24
New-Jersey and South Carolina avs., n.w. corner, 5 years, per year	240
Flatbush.	
Flatbush road and Stryker-av., n.e. cor., 20 ft. front	$1,875
New-Lots.	
Market-st., w. s., lots Nos. 801 to 806, inclusive, Rapalyea prop., 150x150	$1,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Eastchester.	
Union-av., w. s., lot No. 62, J. Harper's, Mount Vernon, 100x105	$300
8th-av., e. s., lot No. 866, W. H. Manning's, Mount Vernon, 100x105	1,450
Valentine-place, s. s., lot No. 1,051, H. Faulkner's, Mount Vernon, 100x105	600
Morrisania.	
Morris-place, w. s., lots Nos. 170, 171 and 172, W. E. Key's, 125x150	$6,000
Prospect-st., n. e. s., lot No. 189, J. Anderson's, 50x100	4,500
Mary-st. and Courtlandt-av., n. e. corner, 50x100	5,000
Fordham-av., w. s., lot No. 23, (share of,) F. Engleholm's, 25x144	1,600
135th-st., s. s., North New-York, lots Nos. 547 to 550 inclusive, block No. 17, 100x100	3,200
132d-st., n. s., North New-York, lots Nos. 34 to 38, R. Stanburg's, 25x200	2,800
14th-st., n. s., North New-York, lot No. 12, block No. 18, J. L. Ewing's, 25x100	5,250
142d-st., n. s., North New-York, lot No. 529, L. B. Brown's, 25x100	800
3d-av., e. s., North New-York, lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 12, H. Lipps', 56x67	4,000
West Farms.	
Marian-av., w. s., Fordham, lots No. 128, 130, B. Berrian's farm, 75x75	$900
Westchester.	
Clason's Point, lot No. 36, on Long Island Sound, 9¼ acres	$16,254
Yonkers.	
Point-st. and Woodworth-av., n. e. cor., lots Nos. 3 to 10 and 21 to 30 inclusive	$25,000
NEW-JERSEY—HUDSON COUNTY.	
Jersey City.	
Mercer-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of Jersey-st., 10x100. Mercer-st., n. s., lots Nos. 24, 25, adj. above, 50x100	$8,500
Hoboken.	
Clinton-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 5th-st., 25x100	$850
Grand-st., w. s., lot No. 25, block 70, Coster estate, 25x100	700
Hudson City.	
Paterson-st., n. s., lot No. 324, Hafanbrack premises, 25x100	$550
Oakland-av., w. s., lot No. 43, Wright's map, 25x100	550
Lots Nos. 22, block B; and 33, 34, block D; and 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, block E; and 19, 20, 21, 22, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, block F; and 45, 46, 47, block G; and 3, 4, block H; and shares of 13 to 17, inclusive, block J; and 23, 24, block J; and 35, 36, 37, 38, block K; and 1, 2, 3, 4, 31, 32, 33, 34, block L, and 3, 4, block M; and 31, 32, block N, Cliff-st., each 25x100	20,000
North Bergen.	
Ann-st., n. s., lot 225, map Bonneville, 25x98	$324
Bergen.	
Palisade-av., w. s., 70.9 ft. n. of Communipaw-av., 18x66	$4,000
ESSEX COUNTY.	
Bloomfield.	
Cross-roads, G. Sheppard's property, 3 acres	$325
Stone-house, Plains road, S. M. Dean's, 12 acres	3,500
Clinton.	
Chadwick-av., e. s., 789 ft. from Clinton-av., 134x325	$800
Chadwick-av., e. s., 655 ft. from Clinton-av., 134x325	800
Mont Clair.	
New-st., s. s., P. Carroll's property, 50x75	$275
Newark.	
Brown-st., w. s., G. W. Taylor's property, 25x97	$2,150
East Broad-st., s. s., H. Syre's property, 25x75	1,000
Elm-st., s. s., F. M. Clark's property, 25x95	1,850
Littleton-av., w. s., 200 ft. from Cabinet-st., 100x100	1,200
Waverley-place, two tracts, L. Reinhart's property, 100x162	9,000
2d-st., e. s., B. H. Lindsley's property, 25x85	1,532
Llewellyn Park, Newark.	
Glenn-av., L. S. Haskell's property, 4¼ acres	$5,625
Glenn-av., L. S. Haskell's property, 1 acre	1,800
Glenn-av., L. S. Haskell's property, about 1 acre	1,800
Oak Bend, L. S. Haskell's property, 2½ acres	2,410
Oak Bend, L. S. Haskell's property, 2 acres	2,200
Oak Bend, L. S. Haskell's property, 1 acre	1,100
Orange—East Orange.	
Madison-st., s. s., 205 ft. from Bell-st., 25x90	$390
Cone-st., w. s., E. J. Coddington's property, 50x85	2,000
Middleton and Essex R. R., s. s., Bailey & Everitt's, 48x76	500
Steuben-st., e. s., 417 ft. from Sussex-av., 37x150	2,900

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 30, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	6	Barley, bushels	..
Flour, bbls.	4,787	Malt, bushels	8,000
Flour, bags	..	Peas, bushels	7,200
Cornmeal, bbls.	150	Pork, bbls.	..
Cornmeal, bags	..	Cut Meats, pkgs.	46
Wheat, bushels	24,123	Lard, pkgs.	..
Corn, bushels	304,253	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	..
Rye, bushels	..	Whisky, bbls.	..
Oats, bushels	39,339	Petroleum, bbls.	6,682

ASHES—Have been in rather better demand at $8 37 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The inquiry has been moderate, prices have not varied much, though Rio has been quoted rather heavy. We quote: Java at 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14½c., all ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the amount of 1,100 bales, all by spinners, at about steady prices.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	22½	23	23 @—
Good Ordinary	25½	26	26 @26½
Low Middling	27½	28	28 @28½
Middling	29½	29½	30 @30½
Good Middling	33	33	33½@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,363
Receipts last week	3,911
Receipts preceding week	5,795
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	384,821
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	610,343
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,227
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,914
Exports since Sept. 1	369,419
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	47,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,184,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,861,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,701,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,521,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	75,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	146,500

EGGS—The receipts and sales have been on a restricted scale. The hot weather just passed told heavily on the Egg trade, many lots being a total loss, others counting out about twelve dozen good to the barrel. Our quotations are for actual count of good Eggs, as follows: Jersey, extra brands, 31c.@32c.; State and Pennsylvania, 29@30c.; Ordinary Western, 22c.@25c.; Western, by express, 24c @26c.; Canada, 22c.@26c., per dozen.

FRUIT—The Berry crop this season was almost an entire failure, and prices have ruled high. Apples are mostly too poor to sell well. Peaches are not plenty, and the crop is looked upon as decidedly short. We quote: Pears, common, ₩ bbl, $3 @$6; Peaches, ₩ crate, $5@$8; Apples, Southern, ₩ bbl., $2@$6; Cherries, ₩ lb., 25c.@30c.; Whortleberries, ₩ bush., $6@$7; Currants, ₩ lb., 18c.@20c.; Raspberries, Antwerp, ₩ ½ qt., 12c.@15c.; Raspberries, Black Cap, ₩ qt., 12c.@15c.; Blackberries, Lawton, ₩ qt., 45c.@50c.; Blackberries, common, ₩ qt., 30c.@40c.; Watermelons, ₩ 100, $25@$45; Nutmeg Melons, ₩ bbl., $4 50@$5. Dried apples are more inquired for, and prices are steadier. Other dried fruits are quiet. We quote: New Apples, State, 8c.@8½c.; new Apples, Western, 6½c.@7½c.; new Apples, Southern, 3½c.@4c.; Peaches, Southern, 19c.@21c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 12c.@13c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8c.@9½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 26c.@28c.; Blackberries, 13c.@14c.; Raspberries, 28c.@30c.; Plums, 28c.@30c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite active at a further partial advance of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 80; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $8 40@$9 40; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9 40 @$10 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 85@$9 65 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00@$7 80
Extra State	8 40@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 45@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	8 85@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 65@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 50@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 15@14 50

Southern Flour is improving. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $8 75@$10 for very poor to fair, and $10@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour continues in fair demand at full prices. Sales have been reported of 550 sacks at $10@$12 75, as extremes, for extras ₩ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in better demand at $7 75@$10 10 for common to choice ₩ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 85 for Western, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 15 @$6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much more active and firmer. The demand has been mainly from millers. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 35@$2 40; White Michigan at $2 55; new crop Red Indiana, (the first lot received this season, coming to Messrs. THOMAS & BENHAM, and being sold by Mr. E. D. CARPENTER,) at $2 30; fair ordinary to prime No. 1 Spring at $1 95@$2, with a small lot of Extra at $2 02; Amber State at $2 30@$2 35; White Southern on private terms; Red Amber Southern at $2 25@$2 45, and White California on private terms, ₩ bushel. Corn has been decidedly more active at advanced figures. Sales have been reported of 267,000 bushels at $1 03@$1 13 for unsound and damp to prime new Mixed Western; $1 12½@$1 13 for Kiln Dried do.; $1 16@$1 22 for poor to prime White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 5,100 bushels at from $1 76@$1 85 ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. For Canada Peas, in bond, buyers were offering $1 53@$1 55, and holders generally asking $1 60 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand, but at reduced rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels Western at 83½c. afloat, and 82c. in store, ₩ bushel. Small lots of new crop Virginia Oats were received and sold at 81c.@82c. ₩ bushel. State Beans are selling in a small way at quotations. German are in good supply at $4 ₩ bushel. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $5@$5 50; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $4 50@$5; Beans, California, $4@$4 25, ₩ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats as having passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 P. M., July 29, 1868: Forwarder, Buffalo, corn; Emma Petrie, Buffalo, oats; Asa W. Douglass, Lockport, oats; Belfast, Buffalo, oats; Universe, Buffalo, corn; George A. Bennet, Oswego, corn; P. W. Slatterly, Oswego, corn; W. G. Dodge, Buffalo, corn; Addie Gregg, Buffalo, corn; Adele, Oswego, wheat; Angus us Williman, Phenix, flour; James L. Davis, Buffalo, wheat; G. W. House, Buffalo, corn; A. W. Hyde, Buffalo, corn; C. Church, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Lizzie, Oswego, corn; Delos De Wolf, Oswego, corn; C. K. Tinney, Oswego, corn; J. L. Cramer, Buffalo, corn; Admiral, Buffalo, corn.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand, including American at 10c.@40c. for new, and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c @30c. Wisconsin, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c. @15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c. @25c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been more active, including Porto Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 31c.@53c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 89c.@90c. ₩ gallon. Considerable export purchases have been reported within a day or two.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45½c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 80@$8 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been more sought after, including Crude Whale at 80c.@82c.; Bleached Whale at 89c. @90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 08; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair request and buoyant at 17½c.@18c. for Crude in bulk; 22c.@23c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond, ₩ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are more plenty and lower. Other vegetables are in good supply. We quote new Long Island Potatoes, ₩ bbl., $3 50@$4; New-Jersey, ₩ bbl., $3 50@$4; New-Jersey Onions, ₩ bbl., $7@$7 50; Onions, ₩ 100 bunches, $6@$8; Peas, ₩ bbl., $3 50@$4; Tomatoes, ₩ crate, $1 50@$1 75; Cucumbers, ₩ 100, 60c.@75c.; String Beans, ₩ bbl., $5@$6; Squash, ₩ bbl., $2 25@$2 50; Cabbages, Norfolk, ₩ 100, $6@$8; Turnips, ₩ bbl., $2@$2 25; Beets, ₩ 100 bunches, $4 50@$5; Green Corn, ₩ 100, $6@$8.

POULTRY—Live Poultry is not plenty, but the demand being light, last week's prices are not sustained. We quote: Turkeys ₩ lb., 23c.@25c.; Fowls, ₩ lb., 23c.@25c.; Geese, ₩ pair, $1 25@$1 75; Ducks, ₩ pair, 75@$1; Spring chickens, ₩ pair, 50c.@75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather less buoyant in price on a moderate trade. The offerings, however, have been quite limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $28 20 @$28 37, closing at $28 31, regular, for New Western Mess; $28@$28 37 for old Mess; $24@$24 37 for Prime Mess, and $22 25@$23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have been in active request and firm; sales equal to 490 pkgs. at 15½c.@17½c. for Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c. @21½c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for smoked Hams, in tight packages, ₩ lb. Bacon continues quiet but steady; 50 boxes ice-cured Stratford sold at 17c. ₩ lb. Lard has been in good demand and firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18½c. for prime to choice steam, ₩ lb.; also 750 tcs. prime steam, seller September, at 18½c. ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₩ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams have been quiet at $26@$33 for State and Western ₩ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The market for Butter continues in the heavy Summer drag that usually prevails at this period of the season, and outside of a limited local demand there is no trade. The demand for California has terminated with the advance in rates, while Southern trade remains lifeless, and will continue so until the Summer is passed and a sufficient crop produced to enable the payment of Northern debts to be resumed. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 5,459 packages, which are barely sufficient to cover the present limited local wants. The crop of Butter of this State and the West bids fair to be ordinarily sufficient in quantity, although not heavy. Western Butters are now arriving in quite inferior quality as well as condition, and consumers of fine stock are taking State Butter, necessarily, more freely. Our quotations are unchanged.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₩ lb	35	@45
Pennsylvania, ₩ lb., fresh pails	35	@43
State, firkins, ₩ lb	30	@40
State, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb	36	@40
Welsh tubs, ₩ lb	33	@37
Western Reserve, tubs, ₩ lb	28	@30
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₩ lb	26	@29
Western Reserve, firkins, ₩ lb	26	@32
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₩ lb	23	@27
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ₩ lb	33	@35

Under the influence of a continued active demand for the several English markets, Cheese has advanced an average of ½c. ₩ lb., and all parcels of good to fine quality, in good order, have been promptly taken at quotations. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 36,986 boxes. Holders of Cheese in the country are very firm and confident, and prices even with this market are demanded. At the close of the week's trade the market is well cleared of all desirable stock, and is quite firm at our quotations.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb	15½	@16
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₩ lb	14	@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb	14½	@15½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₩ lb	13	@14
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	7	@10

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c. @13½c., and 90 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at from 13½c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 75,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c. @12½c.; 68,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19½c., and 37,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in bond, at 55c.@60c. ₩ gallon, the higher price for old.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6d. ₩ bushel; 125 boxes Bacon, by do., at 20s.@22s.6d.; and 8,000 boxes Cheese, by do., at 25s.@30s. ₩ ton. For London, 7,500 bushels Peas, by sail, at 6d. ₩ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE. (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

Contradictory dispatches from South America relative to the war on the Parana are received. Reports from Paraguayan sources represent that the Allies made a reconnoissance in force, which was met by the Paraguayans on the Tebare River, resulting in the complete rout of the Allies with heavy losses in prisoners and munitions of war. Humaita is reported as still in possession of the Paraguayans, well garrisoned and provisioned. Reports from the Allied camp, which are doubtless of a later date than the others, represent that Humaita had fallen into the hands of the Allies, but no particulars of the capture are furnished.

Capt. Long, of the steamer *Hattie*, reached Charleston, S. C., on Monday, and reported that the steamer *Hattie*, of Georgetown, D. C., left Mobile on the 12th instant, bound to Boston, where she had been purchased. Off this port she took a heavy southwest gale, in which she leaked badly, and while trying to make this harbor, on Thursday, the 23d inst., the water was about extinguishing her fires, when it was found necessary to run her ashore on the south end of Bull's Island to prevent her from sinking. She soon afterward became a wreck.

Vice-Admiral David D. Porter, Superintendent at the Naval Academy, left Annapolis, Md., on Monday morning, accompanied by his family, *en route* for Richfield Springs, New-York. Previous to their return, it is said, they will visit Niagara Falls and a number of watering places.

Frank H. Thorn, about 21 years of age, and a resident of Philadelphia, was drowned at Atlantic City on Tuesday last, while bathing opposite the Neptune House. The deceased got beyond his depth, and as soon as the fact was discovered by the bathers, a rope was thrown to his assistance, but he could not be reached in time to secure his safety.

On Tuesday afternoon, Miss Stotesbury, aged 21 years, residing in Philadelphia, was instantly killed, on the Reading Railroad, opposite Manayunk, by being struck by a locomotive. Miss Stotesbury had been on a picnic with some friends in Montgomery County, and on their return, and while passing through a cut in the road, the deceased was struck by the engine.

The papers published at Indianola, Texas, vehemently deny that there is yellow fever in that city.

A fatal duel was fought in New-Orleans on Saturday last, the parties being Paul Laresche, Jr., and J. S. Boissier. The former was wounded in the abdomen, and died soon after. Mr. Boissier was arrested. The duel was fought with double-barrel shot guns, distance thirty paces.

Hon. Joseph C. Noyes, a prominent citizen of Portland, Me., died on Tuesday night. He was a member of Congress from 1837 to 1839, and had held many other offices of trust and responsibility. He was 70 years of age. His mother, the widow of Colton B. Brooks, still survives him, at the age of about 95 years.

Hon. B. H. Hill, in his recent speech at Atlanta, Ga., said: "A gentleman who is the only real Governor of Georgia," (meaning Ex-Gov. Jenkins,) "is making a case to test the Reconstruction laws, in which jurisdiction is given the Supreme Court by the Constitution."

H. E. Highton, Esq., a well-known lawyer, lost himself in the mountains near Geyser Spring, Cal., while hunting, a few days since. During his wanderings of two days and a half, in which he had no food, he wounded himself in one of his arms by the accidental discharge of his rifle. A reward was offered to a couple of mountaineers to go in search of the missing man, and they were finally successful. Mr. Highton was found in a very exhausted condition.

A terminus fever has broken out in Washington Territory. The people there are extremely anxious to own lots in the city that is to have the western end of the Northern Pacific Railroad, but there is much doubt about the point where the transcontinental iron-horse will strike Puget Sound. Olympia, Steilacoom, Seattle, Commencement Bay, and a multitude of other little towns have each their believers and anxious speculators, some of whom have gone from California and Oregon. Numerous parties are out by land and water, hunting for lots that may appear fit for termini.

Frank Reno, the Seymour express robber, was discharged from arrest in Windsor on Tuesday, the Indiana authorities neglecting to produce evidence against him.

A body of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians are reported to have attacked a body of Pawnee scouts, under Lieut. Howley, at Wood's River, in Nebraska. Lieut. Howley was wounded, and several of his scouts captured.

A former Treasurer of Logan County, Ohio, John A. Smith, was arrested in Windsor on Tuesday, for forgery in Ohio.

A large meeting of citizens of Champaign County, Ill., was held in Tolono on Tuesday, to take measures to stop the importation of Texas cattle. From 10,000 to 15,000 head have been unloaded there, and the Spanish fever has broken out within the past ten days among the native cattle, and is spreading rapidly. The meeting resolved that the State law against the importation shall be enforced, and every offender punished.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the newly-appointed Minister to England, takes his departure from Baltimore to-morrow with his family, in the steamship *Baltimore*, Capt. Voeckler, of the Baltimore and Bremen line. A number of the personal friends of Mr. Johnson have secured the steamer *Chesapeake*, and in her will escort the steamer down to Swan Point, at the mouth of the river. It is expected that a number of other steamers and tugs will also go down the river in company. The *Baltimore* will carry out a number of passengers, among them Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President, and her youngest son. Mrs. Lincoln's visit to Europe is said to be purely for the restoration of her health, and taken by the advice of her physician. She has solicited the protection of Mr. Johnson as far as Liverpool.

The association of officers of the Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers will hold their annual reunion at the Allyn House on the 10th of August next at 10 A. M., the anniversary of the battle of Cedar Mountain.

Several of the Hartford Life Insurance Companies have agreed to make the deposit of $100,000 in gold or its equivalent, required by the recent Canadian law of all companies doing business in the New Dominion.

The recent very hot weather put a sudden stop to Seth Green's shad hatching business at Holyoke. A thermometer put in the water on the 13th inst. marked 92°, and the young shad died almost as soon as they were placed in the water. During the early part of Mr. Green's labors, he set loose in the Connecticut millions and millions of young shad. So hot was the water in the river that quite a number of dead shad were picked up on the shoals in Cromwell.

Nearly one hundred trees around the North Carolina Insane Asylum have been girdled, and are dying—evidently the lunatics in North Carolina are not all confined in the asylum.

The Bellows Falls Hotel, Wood's Block, King's building and harness shop in Bellows Falls, Vt., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The heaviest loser is Mr. Wood, proprietor of the Bellows Falls House, Wood's Block and drug store. Mr. Wood calls his loss $8,000.

John Proctor, Esq., of Andover, N. H., has given $2,000 to the Scientific Department of Dartmouth College. Levi P. Morton, Esq., of New-York City, who recently founded a scholarship of $1,000 in Dartmouth College, has very recently given another of the same value. Mr. Morton is a native of Bristol, N. H., and began his business career in that place.

Donations to the amount of $175,000 have been made to Dartmouth College within the past four years, in addition to the $80,000 given by the State for the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Hiram Skinner, of South Windsor, Conn., while loading hay on Wednesday, fell off and broke his neck, killing him instantly. He was 66 years of age.

In the Connecticut House of Representatives yesterday, the resolution to commute the sentence of Wm. H. Green, to imprisonment for life, was defeated, after a long debate, by a vote of 86 to 75.

The sailing race which took place at New-Haven on Wednesday, between the *Avenger* and *Vedette*, was won by the *Avenger* in two hours one minute and forty-three seconds, the *Vedette* being three minutes and twenty-three seconds behind—distance eight miles. The Atlantic Yacht Club, of Brooklyn, visited New-Haven on Wednesday, and remained a few hours. They are on their annual eastward cruise, and will visit New-London, Stonington, Newport and other places. Commodore Homans commands the fleet, which consists of the schooners *Alga* and *Lois*, and sloops *Whitewing*, *Grissie*, *Addie*, *Agnes*, *Clytie*, *Qui Vive*, *Marquetta Florence*, *Galata*, *Salus* and *Carleton*.

The Connecticut Legislature will probably adjourn to-day.

A building on Dock-street, Philadelphia, occupied by William Murray, a distiller of whisky, was burned yesterday morning. The machinery, fixtures and stock, of which there was but a small quantity on hand, were destroyed. Mr. Murray values his property at $14,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,800—$3,000 in Philadelphia companies and $2,800 in Baltimore companies. Another building, also occupied by Mr. Murray, was much injured by fire and water, involving additional loss to the amount of $5,000.

The conductors and drivers of the Philadelphia City Railway Companies have organized a Protective Union for beneficial purposes. It will aim to regulate the hours of labor, and protect the interest of the employer and employed, by having only such men embraced within it as are of good moral character and temperate habits.

Charles E. Becker was yesterday bitten by a rattlesnake, in Philadelphia, and died in less than an hour. He was the keeper of a lager-beer saloon, and had just purchased the snake as an attraction to his saloon. While showing it to some friends he attempted to handle it, when he was bitten, and, in spite of all that could be done, died in a very short time.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Health held a special session, President G. B. Lincoln in the chair. Complaints against the schooner *S. W. Baker* and the brig *Veta*, for violating the Health laws, were referred to the Sanitary Superintendent for immediate action. After discussing the subject of the removal of slaughter houses from the City limits, in public and then in private meetings, the Board concluded to allow the proprietors of these establishments until the first of January next to effect such removals.

Charles Hartman and Ferdinand Sulsberger, sentenced in June last to ten days' imprisonment, and also to pay a fine of $5,000 each, for defrauding the Government by illicitly removing whisky from a bonded warehouse, were released from Ludlow street Jail, by direction of President Johnson, who fully pardoned the offenders.

The Board of Councilmen held a meeting yesterday, and adopted a resolution to amend an ordinance relating to dividing certain wards into more convenient election districts.

Some very successful experiments were made yesterday in the East River, with a new form of diving bell, which is capable of raising and lowering itself by means of compressed air.

At a ratification meeting held last evening by the Tenth Assembly District Republican Club at No. 385 Bowery, speeches were made by D. S. Riddle, George F. Langbein, Dr. Snodgrass, Dr. H. M. Murn, and others.

Cotton closed tamely, but steadily, yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in active demand at advanced prices. Provisions and Groceries were in moderate request. The freight market was quoted firmer, but the engagements were not extensive.

The number of animals received at all the yards, for the weekly supply, consists of 5,219 beef cattle; 155 milch cows; 1,672 calves; 20,458 sheep and lambs, and 14,150 swine. There has been a decline of ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. in the prices of beef cattle since Monday. Still all the arrivals are disposed of without much difficulty. Very few cattle are sold for over 16c. ℔ lb., net weight, while large numbers of fair steers bring only 14c.@15c. ℔ lb. Prime sheep are in excellent request at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb., gross weight; while inferior lots bring only 3c.@4c. ℔ lb. Lambs 8c.@11c. ℔ lb., live weight. Only a small number are sold for over 10c. The hog market remains unchanged, with a fair trade at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., gross weight. Very few hogs are sold after they are dressed. The price for dressed ranges from 12c. @13c. ℔ lb.

The Fourteenth Amendment.

The Secretary of State has promulgated the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment. This official act sets at rest all questions hitherto raised upon the legitimacy or otherwise of the ratification. That is a great point gained. But what is settled by the Fourteenth Amendment? That is the important question.

I. No State can abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, *i. e.*, of "persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof." The equal protection of the laws is guaranteed to all, without any exception.

II. The basis of representation is altered. If the negroes of the South are excluded from the franchise, then the Southern States lose the representation based upon the number of colored population.

III. No person who has violated his oath to support the Constitution of the United States can become a Senator or Representative, or a Presidential Elector, or hold any civil or military office under either the State or the Federal Government. But this disability can be annulled by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress.

IV. The validity of the public debt—including debts incurred for the payment of soldiers' pensions and bounties—is placed beyond question. And all obligations incurred in the aid of rebellion are pronounced illegal and void.

That is the accomplished result. And it must be observed, in regard to political disabilities and the invalidity of the rebel debt, that the provisions of the amendment are general—they are not confined in their operation to the special case of the late rebellion.

Thus stands the Constitution to-day. Even the election of Seymour for President cannot alter the matter. The nullification of reconstruction cannot repeal this constitutional amendment.

And what will be the effect of this amendment in its operation in the South? It takes all its strength from the Democratic platform. That platform nullifies reconstruction, but does any clear-headed man for a moment suppose that Mississippi, or Louisiana, or South Carolina would exclude the negroes from the suffrage, when by so doing they would sacrifice nearly one-half of their power in the United States Congress? The ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment furnishes, therefore, the strongest motive to the Southern States to support the reconstruction measures.

War Democrats and Conservative Republicans—Their Position in the Canvass.

It is admitted that the Democratic Party can have no chance in the campaign unless all shades of opinion are merged in support of the nomination. The more candid of the organs have conceded the necessity of obtaining the help of Conservative Republicans; and all sections have acknowledged the hopelessness of a contest in which intestine divisions shall be perpetuated. War Democrats must unite with Copperheads to secure even a glimpse of victory.

At least one of these contingent sources of strength was closed by the New-York Convention. The adoption of a platform which unsettles the results of the war and reopens the whole question of reconstruction, and the triumph of the extreme element in the selection of Seymour and Blair, dispelled whatever doubts remained in the minds of dissatisfied Republicans. A moderate, conciliatory and honest course on the part of the Convention might have awakened in them some hesitancy as to their duty in the election. But there could be none when the Convention adopted the views of rebels and Copperheads as to reconstruction, and of repudiators as to finance. From that moment it became clear that no parley could be held with the Democracy. Disapproval of the temper or policy of Congress became as nothing compared with the disgust awakened by the action of the Democratic Convention.

And what is the position of the War Democrats? The Soldiers' Convention spoke for some of them, in a manner that indicated a strong desire to resume old party affiliations. A few of them have since declared their adhesion to Seymour and Blair and the platform on which they stand. The great majority, however, make no secret of their aversion to both. They received the results of the Convention with an indifference which is rapidly changing to hostility. They regarded Seymour as an enemy of the Government while the war lasted, and are unwilling to intrust him with power at a period hardly less critical. Blair's letter opened to them visions of turbulence and bloodshed, and they could have no faith in the official conduct of a man who, to obtain a nomination, committed himself to views at variance with order and law. Hence the remarkable lack of enthusiasm which attended the adoption of the Democratic ticket. It extinguished hopes, and created a conviction fatal to confidence in the patriotism and statesmanship of the party.

This conviction must have been diffused and strengthened by utterances and incidents in the South since the nomination. The potency of Copperheadism in the Convention might have admitted of explanation. But the reappearance of rebel leaders on the Southern stage, their bold avowal of the ulterior designs with which they have rejoined the Democracy, the hostility they proclaim to national authority, and the arrogant, disloyal temper which animates their plans,—are considerations which must influence every Northern Democrat, who, during the rebellion sustained the cause of the Union.

While, then, Union Democrats may here and there be found whose dislike of certain Republican measures has driven them into the arms of Seymour and his friends, it is safe to conclude that the great majority of them will hold no fellowship with a party whose most notable exponent and advocate has thus far been Wade Hampton. They can have nothing to do with a party which at the North relies upon repudiation, and in the South is championed by the bitterest and most relentless of the rebels. To suppose otherwise were to impute to them a willingness to imperil the Union they once helped to save, and to hand back the South to the keeping of its old masters. It is not possible that soldiers like Franklin and Hancock can be zealous supporters of a ticket which has Semmes, and Toombs, and Forrest, and Vance, and Wise, among its most active supporters. Vallandigham was a heavy load to carry; but when it is proposed to assume the entire crowd of rebel leaders, and to send Seymour to the White House with these men as his advisers, the thing becomes too gross and impudent to be tolerated by the war wing of the Democracy. Its logical and proper place is under the Grant banner.

The English Press on the Funding Bill.

The London *Standard* probably expresses the feeling which at present prevails in England, when it objects to the proposed funding scheme on the ground that the new bonds would be "no more acceptable to the business community" than the five-twenties, because "a future Congress may alter their value by the enactment of new laws." This is the conclusion to which almost anybody would come who understood but partially the reasons which led to the passage of the bill.

The principle applicable to most schemes of conversion is applicable here. A bond extending over a long term is offered in exchange for a bond which, at the option of the Government, is payable now, or will be very soon. The duration of the investment is regarded as compensating for a reduction of interest; and the value of such an exchange is nowhere better known than in Lombard-street. Congress has erred in offering an inadequate basis of exchange, but the advantage accruing to both parties, from the application of the principle, is undoubted. A five per cent. bond instead of a four per cent. one would make the proposal fairer, and may yet be offered.

There is another reason which should make a judicious funding measure acceptable to all bondholders. We refer to the possibility of controversy as to the payment of the five-twenties in gold or greenbacks, and the avoidance of all doubt as to the obligation covered by the proposed bond. We entertain no doubt that, legally, equitably and in honor, the Government is bound to redeem the five-twenties with coin. We believe, too, that the same opinion is entertained by the great majority of the Republican Party. Others, however, entertain doubts upon the subject. Excluding Messrs. Butler and Stevens, and those who share their positive views, there are yet a considerable number who hold with Senator Sherman that the law under which the bonds were issued is susceptible of a different construction. It therefore seems desirable to obviate dispute by enabling bondholders to exchange their present securities for bonds which shall on their face be declared payable in gold.

The *Standard's* allusion to the action of some future Congress is out of place. Even Mr. Pendleton does not make war upon the letter of a bond.

He bases his advocacy of payment in currency on the ground that coin is not specified in the terms of the bond. The ten-forties which are specifically so payable, are unchallenged by the Democracy, or by Butler and Stevens.

We have said more than once that in our judgment the bill recently passed will be inoperative, because the proposed sacrifice of interest is too large. But some measure of the kind is, we are persuaded, expedient, as well to promote the interest of the tax-payers as to avert possible difficulties in the future.

The Drought in Europe.

The telegraph informs us that the reports in England of the state of the crops for the week ending last Saturday, are highly favorable, from which it may be inferred that the great drought which extended over the entire Kingdom has at last terminated. Reports of drought in Germany, parts of Spain, and of France, have also reached us, but its character appears to have been less serious. The Manchester *Guardian*, of the 13th July, states that upon the considerable water-shed of which Manchester was part, rain had not fallen, excepting on three days, for one hundred and four days, and then so slightly as to be instantly absorbed by the parched earth, so that none of it had reached the reservoir for the supply of water. As the telegraphic report announcing good weather was dated the 26th, it may be supposed that the whole duration of the drought was a hundred and twelve or fourteen days, and that it embraced that portion of the year—April, May, June and July, to say the 22d, most essential to all Spring crops. It appeared that wheat alone had suffered but little, which could be affirmed only of what had grown on heavy or rich soils.

The drought—spoken of as being the most extraordinary which had prevailed in England since 1798—is attributed to influences proceeding rather from Polar than from Equatorial regions, and being of a general character, has probably lapped over upon the western portion of the Continent of Europe. In England and Wales pastures are universally described as dried up in some cases so effectually that what remained of the grass, pressed in the hand, crumbled like dried herbs. The root crops suffered most severely, but everything sowed or planted in the Spring had received severe and almost irreparable injury. Scotland and Ireland shared in the general distress.

Uncommon exertion is made in England by the three-tenths of the population which constitute the agriculturists, to supply the remainder with as much of breadstuffs as the soil will permit, the theory being that if the wheat crop is large, and all other crops are injured, no great suffering can ensue; but this theory is predicable only of a season in which the alternations of wet and dry weather are slightly varied from what is required, and cannot be affirmed of one in which there is so complete a failure as now in nearly everything but wheat, which being well rooted owing to Fall planting, came to maturity in some soils without much disadvantage from the drought. The unusual advantage of gathering their wheat in a dry season is enjoyed this year, which furnishes, in the larger quantity, undamaged, an equivalent for what was lost on poor soils by shrinkage. Wheat and flour from the United States are ordinarily mixed with English wheat and flour, because ours are dry and great absorbents of water, and theirs are the reverse, consequently what wheat they receive this season will be more to make up their deficiencies resulting from the drought than for mixing with their productions.

The exports of the United Kingdom for the year 1867, exclusive of transhipments—stated at £6,655,527—amount in gold to $1,165,851,017 05. This large sum is required to enable its population to support itself and pay a profit upon its industry. Her imports are stated at a larger sum, that is to say, at $1,450,851,017 05. The difference is probably made up by the profits of the carrying trade, which are not estimated; by reëxporting foreign and colonial merchandise; from exchanges and other ways. Of these imports probably a little under one-third, or between four and five hundred millions of dollars, are for articles of food for home consumption. Breadstuffs, provisions, sugar and tea are the largest items of import, always—the former, which includes grain, flour and meal of all kinds being the chief article, and amounting in value to between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000, depending on the season in England and the success of her industry. In 1858-9, the amount of breadstuffs imported there for twelve months was $94,921,370, part of $260,437,520, which was the amount of the entire importation of all articles of food, out of a total importation of all articles amounting to $859,415,467, according to the tables of Mr E. R. Bigelow, which show very conclusively how complete is her dependence on other countries. Shortly after her recovery from the Continental wars—terminating in 1815—her dependence on others for corn commenced, and it has been growing in the ratio in which her population has increased, but the amount of food procured from foreign countries is probably not a sixth of what is supplied from her own soil.

Although a great breadth of land is devoted there to wheat, yet the quantity applied to other crops and to pasturage is larger, and if the failure reaches with more or less of severity to every production except wheat, and the diminution amounts to a third of the residue, its effect upon the people of the Kingdom must be very injurious. We noticed the character of this drought in an article on the 5th inst., immediately after which a demand arose for cheese, butter and Indian corn, which demand still continues. These and other articles will be required in still greater abundance; but it must be borne in mind that the severe rains which may be expected to follow the drought will restore the pastures before the season is over; that in such a time the consumption of food is greatly diminished; that England calls upon the markets of the whole world for her supplies; and that the advantage which we shall give from out ability to supply, resulting from our enormous crops gathered and expected, will be counterbalanced by the injuries which her situation will communicate.

The occurrence of this misfortune in England, simultaneously with the evils that attend political agitation, greatly magnifies its importance, and will create earnest solicitude for the result.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Petersburg *Index* is indulging in vain hopes and delusive expectations. After commenting on "the timid policy with which Mr. Johnson met the first revolutionary measures of Congress for fear of resorting to a counter revolution," and the "blunder" he committed in permitting himself to be stripped of the prerogative of his office and driven to the wall, the *Index* goes on thus, suggestively:

> "Be that as it may, the Democratic Party, which is now homogeneous, national and united, and possessing the superior numerical strength at the polls, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands excluded therefrom by the Radicals for party purposes, will be deterred by no such criminal timidity."

There is not one among the earlier clauses in that sentence but is comically untrue; and as to the last one, the *Index* might have learned by the result of the war that "timidity" is not the only quality that is "criminal," both in motives and in punitive results. If the South broods over "counter revolution," a little exercise of memory may bring more wholesome counsel.

The *World* doesn't print Wade Hampton's fire-eating speeches, in which a renewal of civil war is threatened. We don't wonder. They tell too much, and are excellent campaign documents for Republicans to circulate.

Wendell Phillips, in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, urges the enlargement of legislative bodies as the surest means of preventing corruption. "It is ten times easier," he says, "to buy up forty Senators than it is to buy two hundred;" and he expresses the wish that every State Legislature "was one thousand strong, and made up as promiscuously as a lecture audience." The only effect of such a change in our system would be to lower the price of votes. The adoption of laws imposing severe penalties on legislators found guilty of corruption, would be far more effective than Mr. Phillips' scheme; and a still better plan would be to elect men who can't be bought. The difficulty, we suppose, would be to find such men.

The English seem to expect either a brilliant outpouring of oratory or great devotion to business from the Household Suffrage Parliament. The chamber of the Lower House, which at the present time accommodates less than two-thirds of the members, two hundred strangers and forty reporters, is to be remodeled so as to provide room for five hundred members and a largely increased number of "strangers," as both reporters and the favored few who get orders of admission to the gallery are known in strict Parliamentary usage. Nowadays, nothing less than a Budget from Mr. Gladstone, a party speech from Mr. Disraeli, an assault on the Irish Church from Mr. Bright or a personal altercation can fill the House, while it frequently happens that important business falls through because the necessary quorum of forty cannot be kept together. It seems to be assumed, however, that for the future the House will nightly be crowded by a full complement of members, assiduous in their conscientious devotion to business, and all soaring in magnificent flights of oratory whenever the occasion offers. But, strange to say, all the indications point to the probability that the new House will be an exact reproduction of its predecessors. The same men will make the same speeches, and stay away when dull business is to be done, just as they do now. Even Reform bills cannot alter human nature and national character.

The Emperor of Russia rides his hobby about explosive bullets very hard. The cable informs us that he is about to call an international military convention at St. Petersburg on the subject. Of course it shows a very humane disposition on the part of the Emperor, but we fear that men who lose their limbs by round shot, or get bullets lodged in their lungs, will not fully appreciate it just yet. The object of all weapons of war is to kill or wound severely, and we cannot see why an explosive bullet is not as legitimate a means of destroying life or mangling the human frame as grapeshot or the bayonet. The humane proposition comes from a strange quarter, too. Russia herself, during the Crimean war, got the credit of inventing and using infernal machines, both by sea and land, pretty freely. "A machine, the character of which is peculiarly Russian," were the words used by an English General to describe a species of torpedo which the Russians used to bury at night in front of the Allied lines, and which, on being exploded by the footsteps of soldiers marching over it, dealt horrible wounds in every direction.

One of the best provisions in the Bribery bill of the English Parliament is that giving the forfeited seat of a candidate convicted of corruption to an untainted opponent polling a fair number of votes. This would be a corrective of bad tendencies and an incitement to good ones. Pity we couldn't have somthing similar on this side the water.

The Nominating Convention of the Twenty-fourth (Cayuga, Seneca and Wayne) Congressional Districts, has, we observe, been called for the 12th of August. We do not know what the desire of the Republicans of that district may be, but we take the liberty of suggesting that under no circumstances can they do better, in our opinion, than to return their present distinguished Representative, Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, who has so ably represented that district for the last seven years. This very fact of long service and experience is the most potent reason why he should be reëlected. From all that we can learn we are led to regard Mr. Pomeroy's reëlection as rendering it almost morally certain that the Speaker of the next Congress will be from the State of New-York—a position never accorded to this State, except in one brief instance, principally for the reason that our members have never been allowed to serve long enough to become qualified. Mr. Pomeroy's case is an exception, and his qualifications and exceeding fitness as the successor of Speaker Colfax are conceded by all who are familiar with the work of legislation for the past four years, and we trust may also be conceded by his constituents in his renomination and reëlection.

The "far West" is tolerably alive to its own interests, and just now is on the look-out for anything that may enhance the reputation of the Pacific Railroad. At Central City, Colorado, is a wide-awake paper called the *Register*, which tells us that the few hundred miles of the road which were completed in 1867 saved the nation $846,382 in the transportation of troops and supplies for military purposes on the Western plains. Every day adduces some new point of economic and commercial value in this superb enterprise.

The horizon is clearing for Mexico. Lord Malmesbury, in the House of Lords, says there is to be no blockade at Mazatlan; and so the *Chanticleer* Captain has been crowing to no purpose. Better still, our Gen. Rosecrans is about to renew the long interrupted relation of the United States with the Republic. The Pope, too, sends his benediction; and Lord Stanley declares that as Juarez turned away the English Envoy, he has only to ask for another and behave in a civil manner. Externally, then, the prospect is encouraging for Mexico; and if, in the management of her domestic affairs, she "would take thought and mend," we should not hesitate to give her "a long day."

It will be well to remember that the largest part of the wild talk about disfranchised whites at the South is all moonshine, the maximum proportion of disfranchised being about ten per cent. In Virginia it is about nine, in Georgia and North Carolina the same, in Florida and Louisiana still less, while in South Carolina it is only about fourteen per cent. Yet one would think from the Democratic talk that a large majority of the whites were bound hand and foot and prevented from voting. It is obstinacy, not despotism, that has kept them from the polls.

The Governments of Bavaria and Wurtemburg wish to form a rampart for Southern Germany toward the North. They have agreed, by Convention, to fortify and garrison, by common effort, the powerful fortress of Ulm, on their common frontier; and Bavaria is anxious to make a larger compact, by bringing in Baden, and that "half-horse, half-alligator" State of Hesse—a quadruple alliance, with a single eye to Prussia. Bismarck has returned from the Spa, like a giant refreshed with wine, and "the bold Bavarian" does not want to be caught napping any more. Of course, Austria would encourage such a "barrier-treaty," and it will in all probability become an accomplished fact, under the supervision of Prince Hohenlohe and M. De Varnbuhler.

There is a certain Malay Chief, named Cesar Moreno, who offers to the Foreign Secretary of the United States the fee simple and dominion of a little Asiatic archipelago—for a consideration. Following the example of the English Rajah Brooke, he landed, a few years ago, on a wild and derelict Malay island, where he drew together a tribe of Malays and made himself their chief, and the ally of several other neighboring chiefs, after which he saw the advantage of disposing of his island or islands to some of the great maritime Powers. Hence his visit to Washington and his offer to Mr. Seward. Moreno is an Italian, with a large experience of the Eastern world and its people, and large ideas of European or American settlement on those fertile coasts of the Indian or Malaysian seas.

The *Edinburgh Review* is of opinion that the English Parliament will not adopt that sort of lop-sided policy which would cut off the Church in Ireland and keep it in England; that it will go no further than to exclude the Irish Bishops from the House of Lords, leaving to the clergy their customary, and not very exorbitant, half million sterling, with the Queen for the Head of the Church, as before. The great truth underlying all this flurry is, that the doing away with the Irish Church would open a million of mouths, all asking, in the name of consistency, that the English Church should go too. For a simple policy of religion, like that of the United States, England is not prepared, and will not be in fifty years, perhaps a hundred. Meantime the Conservatives, wielding the force of English opinion—the opinion of the upper and stronger class—will stand up for their churches, as the guarantee of national greatness and the perpetual blessing of God. The Church idea is a very old one, and it is not easy to drive it out of an old country.

The disturbances of Japan are of such a nature that the Supreme Government of that country must see the good policy of imitating the action of China. To break the dogged and resolute obstinacy of the latter Empire, the foreigners were led to foment or favor a civil war in the country, and menace it with further distractions. All these have been prudently met by a resolution of the Emperor, who at last consents to stand within the diplomatic circle of the other great Powers. The Japanese may avoid the Chinese experience of the last thirty years by adopting that fraternizing plan at once. The *foreign* element would be removed from their domestic differences, and they would all the sooner get over them. The laws of progress are perhaps too selfish, rough and peremptory; and people should learn how to make the best of them. The Japanese are a shrewd people, and we shall probably have a Japanese Embassy in New-York before long, and a Japanese treaty under discussion at Washington.

The Irish volunteers at Corcoran's Fort, some years ago, when they were set to delve the ground—a work looked on as rather *infra dig*,—comforted themselves by the witticism that if they were not "chivalry," they might be called *shovelry*—which came pretty near it! This mere Irish notion has now the groundwork of a general reality; for Col. Rice, formerly of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, has invented a new sort of bayonet which he is bringing out at Springfield, and which is actually a shovel—a serviceable kind of scoop, nine inches long, with a sharp point to give it a look of lethal fitness on the muzzle of a rifle. The Colonel argues that it enables troops to intrench and cover themselves rapidly. He also says the bayonet is not used in bayoneting; and, in truth, "crossing bayonets" was always more of a figure of speech than a fact. The shovel certainly has a milder and humaner look than the bayonet, and as the Colonel prefers it, we have no objection. None of our "boys" will be afraid to call a shovel a shovel.

The Anglo-Portuguese difficulty is no difficulty at all. England could have none with Portugal, for the latter has been, time out of mind, the accepted and recognized ally of Great Britain in the European system—as much so, indeed, as if she was an English colony. England has long ceased to be the rival of Portugal; and history shows how, in all controversies with Spain, she has benefitted by the Portuguese alliance. In the Peninsular war, the English would have been driven into the sea but for the Torres Vedras and the Tagus. It was Portugal that gave England her first foothold in India, in the station of Bombay, which was the dowry of Charles II.'s Queen—Catherine of Braganza. In the present case, John Bull will bully his old friend with a fatherly fierceness, and put a stop to that slave-peddlery.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, July 30.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

The reports received from the South by the Congressional Republican Executive Committee are exceedingly discouraging to the friends of law and order. The demonstrations of friendship toward prominent ex-rebels and the concessions made to them at the New-York Convention have resulted in the reorganization, in many localities, of the disbanded regiments and battalions of the rebel army, under the name of Seymour Knights for cavalry, and Blair Guards for infantry. In Texas, particularly, the condition of affairs is deplorable, and the columns of the local papers are filled with accounts of assassinations, by which men of known radical principles are invariably the victims. Life and property are insecure in the interior of the State, and the Unionists generally are exceedingly disheartened at the prospect. In the northern parishes of Louisiana the same condition exists, and the civil authorities now in charge are powerless to interfere. A member of Gov. Warmouth's staff, just arrived, says if the President does not respond to the call for troops which the Governor will make in compliance with the resolution just passed by the Legislature, the State will practicably be in rebellion. He adds that the western part of the State is wholly under the control of the Kuklux-Klan, who ride about openly by daylight. It is asserted that Gov. Warmouth's demand for troops will soon be received by the President, and the manner in which it is disposed of will undoubtedly decide between peace and civil strife in the South, as well as the necessity for the reassembling of Congress in September.

REVENUE OFFICERS.

The delay in the appointment of the twenty-five Revenue Supervisors authorized by the new Tax law is occasioned by the political differences between Commissioner Rollins, who has the nominating power, and Secretary McCulloch, who is authorized to issue the commissions. Intimately connected with these appointments is the question of the removal of Commissioner Rollins. Secretary McCulloch, who desires the removal to be made, also desires to delay the appointments until that question is settled, for the reason that he hopes the new comer, if one is appointed, will be nearer in accord with the political views of the Administration. It is therefore probable that the Supervisors will not be appointed until Mr. Rollins vacates his office, which is not now likely to occur very soon. In fact, Mr. Rollins does not fear any attempt to remove him, but has given the President to understand that he is willing to turn over the office to any one who, in his opinion, will be acceptable to the majority of the Senate. It is rumored to-night that Mr. Evarts, the Attorney-General, having had the matter of Mr. Rollins' resignation, tendered during the late session of Congress, under consideration, holds that it was the intention of the Commissioner to have its acceptance depend upon the qualification of his (Rollins') successor before taking effect, and that therefore Mr. Rollins is entitled to retain the office until his successor is duly qualified.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department, in consequence of the reduction of appropriations for the navy at the last session of Congress, will soon issue orders putting a large number of vessels now in foreign service out of commission. The crews of those vessels will be mustered out and the officers assigned to shore duty.

A ROCKY MOUNTAIN EXCURSION.

Senator Conkling and a small party of friends leave in a few days for a trip over the Union Pacific Railroad to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast.

GEN. STONEMAN.

Maj.-Gen. Stoneman, Commander First Military District, arrived here this morning from Richmond, Va., and left this evening on a short tour through the North for the benefit of his health, returning to Richmond in about two weeks. He is accompanied by Col. Campbell, of his staff. The presumption that his trip here was of a political nature is a mistake.

GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Gen. Butler's speech in reply to Senator Henderson's remarks about the impeachment investigation, is printed in the *Globe* this morning under the heading, in full-face black type, "Henderson Wounded." Butler wrote the heading himself, and the *Globe* did not dare to refuse to print it.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

No election for the ratification of the Constitution will be ordered in Virginia for some time to come, and perhaps not until after the meeting of Congress in September. The Democratic Central Committee, however, are preparing themselves for an attempt to hold a Presidential election under a clause of the existing Provisional Constitution of that State: that if the Governor fails to give notice of an election in time, any three freeholders otherwise qualified may open polls in their counties, and that the votes polled shall be held legal. Several Southern Congressmen who have remained here have telegraphed to the Legislatures of their States that the proposition to choose electors in the manner in vogue in South Carolina previous to the war, will be generally acceptable to the Republican members of both Houses.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, July 30.

INDIAN TREATIES RATIFIED.

The Senate, before its adjournment, ratified treaties with the Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes, of Kansas; the Northern Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, of Nebraska; the Wyoming and Navajoes, of New-Mexico, and also the following, made by the Peace Commissioners: The Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowa, Camanche, Apaches, the Kiowa and Comanches, of Kansas, and the Crow Indians of Montana. These treaties adjust many points of difficulty, and stipulate for permanent peace.

The Senate failed to ratify the treaty made by Gen. Sherman, with the Wintoh, Grand River and Shawnee Indians.

THE MARYLAND FLOOD.

Passengers who arrived here this morning from the scene of the late flood on the Patapsco, report that the authorities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have a large force engaged in repairing the road between the Relay House and Ellicott's City. The damage is said to be greater than has been generally supposed. There is a line of hacks and stages running daily from Ellicott City to Frederick, beyond which latter place the travel is uninterrupted.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in reply to inquiries, states that homestead entries can only be made upon surveyed lands after the return to the proper District Land Office of the official plot of the survey. Also, that the right of a settler under a homestead entry, attaches only at and from the date of the entry. Settlers upon unsurveyed land desiring to secure their improvements, made prior to the return of the surveys, may obtain priority of right as against subsequent claims under the provisions of the preëmption laws, and filing declaratory statements therefor, before the expiration of three months after the date of the return of surveys to the District office.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, chartered by Congress a few days before its adjournment, has been organized already and all the stock taken by a few capitalists, headed by Jay Cooke. This is claimed to be the broadest charter ever granted to any insurance company in America. It authorizes branches in all States and Territories, and is intended to be carried on in connection with the National Banks.

INTEREST ON BONDS.

The United States Treasurer has prepared in the form of a letter the blanks to be filled upon each individual case and addressed to Government creditors, who have not yet drawn the interest on bonds, informing them of the amounts standing in their names respectively and subject to their orders. A receipt upon the book in his office will be required from the creditor or his authorized agent before the amount can be paid and a blank power of attorney is inclosed.

TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the War Between Paraguay and Brazil.

Contradictory Reports Regarding the Fall of Humaita.

Third Day of the Goodwood Races.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War on the Parana—Contradictory Reports of the Situation—Humaita Said to have been Captured—the Report Denied.

London, Thursday, July 30.

The South American mails have reached this city, and furnish additional news from the scene of war on the Parana.

Dispatches had been received in Rio Janeiro from the Marquis de Caxias, Commander-in-chief of the Allied armies, announcing that the Fortress of Humaita, so long and obstinately defended by the Paraguayans, had fallen into the hands of the Allies. No particulars of the last days of the seige were given; nor were the terms of the surrender known.

The dispute which had arisen between Gen. Caxias and Mr. Washburn, the American Minister to Paraguay, remained unsettled. It originated in an attempt on the part of the Marquis to prevent the United States steamer *Wasp*, with the American Minister on board, from proceeding up the Parana River. Mr. Webb, the Ambassador of the United States at Rio Janeiro, has remonstrated with the Brazilian Government against this interference with the movements of the Minister to Paraguay, and will demand his passports if the steamer *Wasp* is again detained by the Commander of the Allied forces.

The following report has been received from a Paraguayan source:

"The Allies made a reconnoissance in force in the direction of the fortifications on the Tebicuary River. The detachment, consisting of 6,000 men, was met by the Paraguayan forces on the Tabarre River, and a severe engagement followed, which ended in the defeat and rout of the Allies, with heavy loss in prisoners, horses, arms and munitions of war.

Accounts from the same quarter represent that the position of the Paraguayans at Humaita was as strong and well manned as it ever had been, and there were no prospects of its abandonment. The new and extensive fortifications on the Tebicuary had been completed, and were well provisioned and garrisoned. The river had been effectually closed at that point by chains and other obstructions."

The above accounts, coming from behind the Paraguayan lines, are necessarily of an earlier date than the latest news received at Rio Janeiro from the Allied camp. No intimation is given that Gen. Lopez had sued for peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British Opinion Regarding American Finances.

London, Thursday, July 30.

The *Standard*, commenting upon the Funding Bill just passed by the American Congress, says the proposition to replace the Five-twenties with new bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, principal and interest to be paid in gold, will make the latter no more acceptable to the business community than the former as a future Congress may alter their value by the enactment of new laws on the subject.

George Francis Train in the Bankruptcy Court.

Dublin, Thursday, July 30.

Mr. Train appeared in public before the Court of Bankruptcy to-day. As his papers were not presented in the proper form, the Court refused to hear the case.

The Goodwood Races—Third Day.

Goodwood, Thursday, July 30.

The great race of the meeting took place to-day.

The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovereigns in gold, (or $2,100,) added to a subscription of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit; if twenty subscriptions, the second to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. Three-year olds to carry 102 pounds; four-year olds, 126 pounds; five-year olds, 133 pounds; six and aged, 136 pounds; mares and geldings allowed 4 pounds; pure Barbs, Turkish or Arabian horses allowed 32 pounds; horses foaled in America or the British Colonies allowed 7 pounds, with allowances for non-winners. Penalties for winners of the Derby, Doncaster, St. Leger, Ascot or Goodwood Cups within two years, of 10 pounds extra. Two miles and a half.

The race was won by the Duke of Newcastle's three-year-old b. c. *Speculum*, by *Vedette*, out of *Doralice*, carrying 102 pounds; Mr. H. Saville's three-year-old bl. c. *Blueskin*, by *Skirmisher*, out of *Doeskin*, carrying 102 pounds, second; Mr. F. Johnstone's three-year-old br. c. *Tabouret*, by *Rataplan*, out of *Mulligrubs*, carrying 102 pounds, third; Baron Rothschild's three-year-old br. c. *Suffolk*, by *North Lincoln*, out of *Protection*, carrying 102 pounds, fourth; the Duke of Newcastle's four-year old b. c. *Julius*, by *St. Albans*, out of *Julie*, carrying 126 pounds, fifth. Time—5:15½. The betting just previous to the race was four to one against *Speculum*, eight to one against *Blueskin*, four to one against *Tabouret*, and two to one against *Julius*.

The betting ten days since was five to two against *Blinkhoolie*, four to one against *Speculum* and *Julius*, one thousand to eighty against *Suffolk*, ten to seven against *Friponnier*.

The Goodwood Cup was won last year by the Duke of Beaufort's *Vauban*, who beat Mr. J. Johnstone's *Tynedale* by three-quarters of a length; *Regalia* a bad third; b. c. *Toxophilite* fourth, and *Miss Havelock* fifth. The betting was seven to four on *Vauban*.

The second race was for the Racing Stakes, 50 sovereigns each, for three-year-old colts, carrying 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds; the owner of the second horse to receive back his stake. One mile; fourteen subscribers. Won by Mr. Bowes' b. c. *The Spy*, by *Underhand*, out of *Victoria*. Mr. Satman's b. c. *Vale Royal*, by *Stockwell*, out of *July*, second; *Bee* was third. The betting before the race was four to one against *The Spy*, and two to one against *Vale Royal*, and seven to one against the *Bee*.

The third race was a sweepstakes of 200 sovereigns each for two-year-old fillies, carrying 122 pounds; three-quarters of a mile; six subscribers; was won by Mr. Saville's filly, by *Prime Minister*, out of *Rigolboche*; Lord Stamford's filly *Scintilla*, by *Thunderbolt*, out of *Dulcibella*, second, and the Marquis of Hastings' b. f. *Kamschatka*, by *Trumpeter*, out of *Tzaritza*, third. The betting before the race was two to one against the winner, even on *Scintilla*, and two to one against *Kamschatka*.

The fourth race was for the Third year of the Sixteenth Bentinck Memorial Stakes, a triennial stakes of 10 sovereigns each, for foals of 1864; colts 122 pounds, fillies 117 pounds; three miles five furlongs; thirty-two subscribers; won by Mr. Bowes' ch. g. *Taraban* by *Rataplan*, out of *Wiasma*; Mr. J. Day's ch. f. *Seville* by *St. Albans*, out of *Donna Maria*, second.

The fifth race was for the Second year of the Seventeenth Bentinck Memorial Stakes, a triennial stakes of 10 sovereigns each, for foals of 1865; colts 122 pounds, fillies 116 pounds; one mile and a half; thirty-one subscribers; won by Mr. Bowes' b. c. *The Spy* by *Underhand*, out of *Victoria*; Sir F. Johnstone's b. c. *Banditto* by *Buccaneer*, out of *Secret*, second; *Sunstroke* was third. Three ran. The betting before the race was two to one against *The Spy*, four to one against *Banditto*, and two to one against *Sunstroke*.

The sixth race was for the Molecomb Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, for two-year olds, colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds; the owner of the second horse to receive back his stake; won by Mr. Merry's b. c. *Belladrum*, by *Stockwell*, out of *Catharine Hays*; the Duke of Hamilton's ch. c. *Chatelherault*, by *Newminster*, out of *Leonie's* dam by *Hampton*, second; Mr. C. Alexander's b. c. *Meteor*, by *Thunderbolt*, out of *Lay Sister*, third. Four ran. The betting before the race was five to one on *Belladrum*, eight to one against *Chatelherault*, and sixteen to one against *Meteor*.

SPAIN.

The Resignation of Admiral Nunez not Accepted.

Madrid, Thursday, July 30.

The Queen refuses to accept the resignation of Admiral Nunez, the Commander of the Spanish fleet in American waters.

KANSAS.

The Democratic State Convention—Nomination of State Officers and Members of Congress.

St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, July 30.

The Kansas Democratic State Convention met in Topeka, yesterday, and organized by the election of Daniel Vanderstice, of Doniphan County, as President. George W. Gleck, of Atchison, was nominated for Governor; Maxwell McCastin, for Lieutenant-Governor; Wilson Shannon, Jr., for Secretary of State; G. Schauble, for Auditor; Allen McCartney, for Treasurer. The nomination for Congress will be made to-morrow. The adoption of the platform will also take place to-morrow.

Leavenworth, Kan., Thursday, July 30.

The Democratic State Convention sat until 1 o'clock this morning, and adjourned *sine die*. Chas. W. Blair, of Fort Scott, was nominated for Congress. For Electors—Gen. T. Smith, Arlin Thurston and P. L. Taylor. The platform adopted reaffirms that of the New-York Democratic Convention, and indorses the nomination of Seymour and Blair. It declares that the bonded debt of the United States should be paid according to the terms of its creation, and all of it not designated to be paid in coin should be paid in greenbacks; that whatever money is received by the laborer, farmer and soldier's widow, as a pension, should be received by other creditors of the United States, in the absence of express provision to the contrary; that national bank currency should be withdrawn and the bonds pledged for its redemption canceled and replaced by lawful money of the United States, thus saving $18,000,000 coin interest per annum; favors the education of all classes, (but separate schools for each race;) the speedy removal of all Indians from the States; the speedy extinction of all Indians' titles in making treaties; demands that the lands shall be opened to actual settlers under the Homestead and Exemption laws; denounces the profligate expenditures of public money of the State by the Radicals, and the excessive taxation that has been levied on the people by that party as oppressive and unjust; acknowledges the debt of lasting gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the United States for their services in suppressing the rebellion, and declares their services will be held in grateful remembrance by the American people.

The campaign in this State will be inaugurated by a Democratic mass meeting to-morrow evening, when Gen. F. P. Blair, Charles W. Blair and other distinguished speakers will be present.

THE TURF.

Third Day's Racing at the Buffalo Driving Park.

Buffalo, N. Y., Thursday, July 30.

The races at the Buffalo Driving Park to-day are admitted by the most experienced horsemen here to be the finest trots and the most closely-contested races of the meeting, and considering the horses engaged, the best time on record. About 12,000 persons were present, and all were elated with the rich sport furnished them. There was no trouble in scoring, the horses coming to line in fine order. The first race was for a purse of $3,500, free for all horses that have never beaten 2:27 in harness previous to June 1, 1868; $2,000 to the first, $750 to the second, $450 to the third and $300 to the fourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Five heats were trotted, with the following result:

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	2	2	1
Rhode Island	3	2	1	1	2
Silas Rich	2	3	2	3	3
American Girl	4	4	4	4	4
Clara	6	5	5	dis.	
Panic	5	6	dis.		

Time—2:24¾, 2:24¾, 2:26, 2:26, 2:26¾.

SECOND RACE.

Purse $700, free for all horses that have never beaten 2:47 in harness previous to June 1, 1868; $450 to the first, $175 to the second and $75 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Six heats were trotted:

Lady Hamilton	1	2	0	2	1	1
Surprise	2	1	0	1	2	2
Gold Leaf	4	3	0	3	3	3
Blondin	3	dis.				

Time—2:30¾, 2:31¼, 2:32¼, 2:32¼, 2:33¾, 2:34¾.

To-morrow three separate purses will be contended for, and extra time is expected to be made. Pool selling is lively all over the city to-night, and the excitement has risen to fever heat. In the great double-team race, *Warwick* and mate, *Dixie* and *Tackey*, and *Barr* and mate seem to be the favorites, selling at an average of $100 against $30 on the field.

In the $2,000 Purse *Lucy* is selling at $210, and *Gold Dust* at $80.

A great saddle race has been arranged for Saturday, and the sport of that day is likely to be equal to that of any of the regular days.

A wealthy tobacconist of Chicago, noted for his passion for owning fine horses, this morning commenced suit against a citizen of Buffalo, formerly of Cleveland, also noted as a horse fancier, to recover $2,500 damages for alleged breach of warrantee in the sale of a well-known horse.

A Young Lady Drowned in Canada—A Gymnast Shot.

Montreal, Thursday, July 30.

Miss Mathieson, daughter of Dr. Mathieson, an eminent Presbyterian Minister of this city, was drowned at Cacouna, yesterday, while bathing.

Mills, the celebrated gymnast, was shot in the mouth by one Nolan in a drunken row this morning. Mills is in a precarious condition.

Blacque Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, left for Washington last night.

There was a heavy thunder and rain storm here this morning.

Ottawa, Canada, Thursday, July 30.

Representatives of American insurance companies arrived here this morning, and deposited the amounts with the Receiver-General required by the Insurance act. Those who have complied with this law will be gazetted Saturday.

St. John, N. B., Thursday, July 30.

Sir John A. MacDonald and other Cabinet Ministers arrived this morning and proceeded to Halifax to-night. The Nova Scotian members hold a caucus to-morrow to decide on the course to be pursued concerning the Confederation.

The Louisiana Legislature.

New-Orleans, Thursday, July 30.

The militia question has been agitating the Legislature considerably. A bill passed the House yesterday authorizing the formation of an unlimited number of companies of uniformed militia, to be armed and equipped at the expense of the State when the organization is approved by the Governor, and empowering the Governor to organize the companies into battalions and regiments, the militia to be instructed in the tactics of the United States army, and to be called into active service at the discretion of the Governor; to receive pay and allowances as prescribed by the United States army while in service. The bill will probably pass the Senate without difficulty. The Radicals are endeavoring to get the Legislature to take the election of the Presidential Electors into their own hands. To-day being the anniversary of the riots of 1866, both Houses adjourned without transacting any business.

The National Temperance Convention at Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday, July 30.

In the morning session of the Temperance Convention statements were made as to the progress of the cause, after which the Secretary read the resolutions introduced, which declare that the benefits of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks was demonstrated by Scripture, science and history; that it is the bounden duty of every man to discountenance the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors; that such manufacture and sale is a public nuisance, and to license it is wrong and ruinous, and had proved a failure wherever tried; that prohibition was the only safe legislation; that the prescription of alcoholic liquors by physicians was one of the most serious hindrances to the temperance cause, and calling the attention of the medical faculty to their responsibilities in this regard; that Sabbath liquor-selling is a violation of the best rights and hopes of the American people; that the Church being a living protest against intemperance, its members and ministers are only true to their obligations as they labor against intemperance; urging the establishment of children's and youths' total abstinence societies, in connection with Sunday Schools; hailing the establishment of a national temperance publication house, and recommending the same.

In the afternoon session the resolutions, which were reported and adopted, take extreme grounds in favor of a prohibitory law, and denounce the sale and use of alcoholic drinks as criminal.

Remarks were made by Mr. E. B. Sherman, of Chicago, Dr. Ross, of Illinois, and others.

It has been decided to hold annual meetings of the Convention.

This evening was devoted to speeches.

The Georgia Legislature.

Atlanta, Ga., Thursday, July 30.

The Senate passed a bill to-day consolidating the offices of Secretary of State and Surveyor-General.

A motion to go into Executive Session was agreed to, and the Chair decided the chamber to be closed. An appeal from the decision of the Chair was sustained.

A message was received from the Governor, requesting the privilege to withdraw the communication to the Senate making certain nominations. Pending the consideration of the message the Senate adjourned.

In the House the bill empowering Committees to employ female clerks was defeated.

A bill is now before the House taking from the Governor the power of appointing Superintendent, Auditor and Treasurer of the State road of Georgia, and transferring the same power to the General Assembly.

The following was introduced and passed by a large majority:

Inasmuch as the vital question heretofore dividing the members composing this branch of the General Assembly has been settled,

Resolved, That we, like men having the interest of the State at heart, bury party prejudices and go forward to the perfect enactment of such laws as will establish peace and harmony among the people of the State.

The Committee of Investigation of the case of A. Alpeoria Bradley, the colored Senator accused of felony, is in session.

Two colored men are contesting the seats of Representatives Lumlin and Goff.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Cornell University.

Ithaca, N. Y., Thursday, July 30.

The Trustees of the Cornell University held a two days' meeting. Several Professors were present, and a general conference took place between the Trustees and the faculty about the organization and administration. The condition and prospects are eminently satisfactory and flattering. The State Fair being held on the same days as heretofore fixed for the commencement of the University, the Trustees decided to postpone the opening one week. The inauguration [illegible]ises will therefore be held Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]

Rev. William [illegible] President of the Hobart College, [illegible]llectual and Moral Ph[illegible] Cambridge, P[illegible] preliminary b[illegible] adjourned u[illegible]

Arrest [illegible]

Th[illegible]

Cinci[illegible]

At Richmond, Ind., to-day, [illegible] tective Quinlan arrested W. H. Roge[illegible] Walker and his mother and sister, for coun[illegible]ing. Press, dies and paper fifty cent fractional currency were found in their possession and captured.

A rain-storm prevailed this afternoon along the Miami Valley. The bridge on the Marietta Road was washed away near Madisonville. The trains that left here this afternoon were obliged to return. The damage has not yet been ascertained.

The two Reno brothers, charged with robbing Adams Express near Seymour, were incarcerated in the Lexington jail this evening.

John S. Leedam, of Champaign County, was nominated to-day by the Democratic Convention at Urbana, to represent the Fourth Ohio District.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Alabama.

Selma, Ala., Thursday, July 30.

The Seymour and Blair mass meeting of the people of Bibb, Shelby and Jefferson Counties, at Montevallo to-day, was a grand success. Able, eloquent and effectual speeches were made by Ex-Gov. A. B. Moore, Gen. John F. Morgan, Hon. Samuel F. Rice, Hon. Alexander White, Hon. George D. S. Hartridge, and others. Resolutions ratifying the New-York National Democratic platform and the nominations were unanimously adopted. Fully five thousand persons were present, and the utmost enthusiasm and good order prevailed throughout the entire proceedings.

Death in Philadelphia from the Bite of a Rattlesnake.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 30.

Charles E. Becker, keeper of a lager-beer saloon, who has a small menagerie as an attraction to his place, bought a rattlesnake on Sunday last. To-day, while exhibiting it to some friends, it would not rattle, and Becker put his hand into the cage to take the snake out and was struck by it on the finger. He ran to the drug-store, where, in spite of the efforts by whisky and other remedies, he died in less than an hour.

The Tennessee Legislature—The Assassination of Senator Wyatt Denied.

Nashville, Tenn., Thursday, July 30.

The resolution of the State Senate to appoint a Committee to wait upon Gov. Brownlow, to ask him to recommend the removal of political disabilities from disfranchised citizens, was passed over informally.

The dispatch from Memphis to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, announcing the assassination of Senator Wyatt, is without foundation. The Senator is now in this city.

Reported Fight Between Indians and the Pawnee Scouts—Scouts Captured.

St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, July 30.

A dispatch from Omaha says a report has reached there from Wood River, Nebraska, that a large band of the Sioux and Cheyennes had attacked a small party of the Pawnee scouts under Lieut. Howley, killing one Pawnee and wounding Lieut. Howley. Several of the scouts were captured, with their arms and equipments.

The Alabama Legislature.

Montgomery, Thursday, July 30.

The time of the Senate to-day was consumed in discussing a bill to punish the Kuklux, and to suppress Kuklux publications.

In the House a bill was passed allowing one newspaper in each Congressional district—to be selected by the Governor—to be the official journal for publishing Sheriffs' sales, estate notices, &c.

The Common Carrier bill was discussed and postponed until to-morrow. It punishes railroad officers and steamboat men for making any distinction on account of color.

Gen. Grant in St. Louis—Nominations to Congress.

St. Louis, Thursday, July 30.

Gen. Grant arrived here last night, and left for his farm this afternoon.

The Republicans of the Fifth District in Convention at Sedalia, Mo., to-day, nominated Capt. S. S. Burdett for Congress. Col. Stover has been nominated to fill the unexpired term of Col. McClurg.

The Republicans of the Fourth District have nominated G. H. Boyd, to represent that district in Congress.

Municipal Troubles in Augusta, Ga.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, July 30.

Some two thousand citizens assembled at the City Hall at noon to-day to petition the Legislature for a City Government of law and order. Resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the present military appointees, and asking for immediate relief. A committee was appointed to present the memorial to the Legislature. There is a bad feeling existing between the Police and the citizens, but the city is orderly.

Seymour and Blair Ratification Meeting in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Thursday, July 30.

An immense Seymour and Blair ratification meeting was held here to-night. A torch-light procession, with forty young ladies representing the States and Territories, borne in a triumphal car, paraded the streets. A number of speeches were made.

Arrest of a Forger in Canada.

Toronto, Canada, Thursday, July 30.

Henry Renand was arrested here last night, on the information of a New-York detective, charging him with forging paper to a large amount, on Willis Churchill, a broker of New-York. The prisoner will be examined before a Police Magistrate to-day.

Departure of Gen. Halleck for Sitka.

San Francisco, Cal., Wednesday, July 29.

Gen. Halleck and staff sailed for Sitka to-day, in the steamer *Pacific*, on his tour of inspection to the Military Post of Alaska.

The *Pacific* carries a cargo of Ordnance, Commissary and Quartermaster's stores.

Relief for the Sufferers by the Baltimore Flood.

Baltimore, Thursday, July 30.

Up to this evening the individual subscriptions at the counter of the *American* office, in aid of the sufferers by the flood, amount to $3,300, which has been distributed by the Relief Committee.

Cricket Match in Boston.

Boston, Thursday, July 30.

The Philadelphia eleven commenced a cricket match with an eleven of the Boston Club to-day, the result being that the Boston eleven made 178 runs in the first inning, and the Philadelphians 86 runs, with six wickets down.

Republican Nomination in Ohio for Congress.

Sandusky, Ohio, Thursday, July 30.

The Republican Convention held at Clyde to-day nominated Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Seneca County, as their candidate for Congress from the Ninth District.

Election of Judges in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., Thursday, July 30.

A. J. Willard and Capt. Hoge were elected Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to-day. The Democrats tried to elect a Conservative Republican, but failed.

Fire in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard.

Philadelphia, Penn., Thursday, July 30.

The roofs of the plumber shop and other buildings in the Navy-yard were burned early this morning. The loss may reach $5,000.

Cotton Mill Burned—Loss $60,000.

Troy, N. Y., Thursday, July 30.

[illegible]Co.'s Cotton Mill, at Hart's Falls, [illegible]ast night. The loss is es[illegible] for $40,000.

[illegible] Mich-[illegible]

The [illegible]

Memphis, [illegible]

The crop reports from Ark[illegible] couraging. Late rains have been general.

THE CROPS.

Report of the Bureau of Agriculture on the Prospects of the Coming Harvest.

Washington, Thursday, July 30.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a report on the condition of the crops in July:

Corn—The most remarkable fact in connection with the corn crops of the present year is the great increase of its average in the South, the difference in the number of acres between the present and the preceding year being more than two millions and a half. A slight decrease is apparent in the Eastern seaboard States, resulting from the unpropitious character of the recent cold and backward Spring, which sadly interfered with the planting. A careful estimate of the average shows a decrease of 49,609 acres in Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland; and an increase of 3,108,215 acres in the other States. The figures show an increase of over 3,000,000 of acres in corn, making about 36,000,000 in the United States an advance of 9 per cent. The percentage of Louisiana reaches 65, that of Arkansas, 47; that of Kansas, 30; Mississippi, 25; Nebraska, 25; Missouri, 22; Texas, 18; Minnesota, 17; Iowa, 15; Illinois and Ohio, 8; Indiana, 4. The drought in the South has retarded somewhat the growth of corn, but its condition in that section is generally good. In the West the average is high, with the exception of Ohio and Indiana, where the weather has been somewhat unpropitious and the storms destructive. In the East, on the last of June, the growth was small, but the hot weather of July has brought a large portion of the crops in splendid condition. Wheat—The condition of wheat, as shown in the July return, is above the average for last year in all the States except Vermont, Connecticut, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Nebraska. The season has been peculiarly favorable to the growth and ripening of this great cereal crop in all except the Southern States. Cotton—Returns from the cotton districts indicate everywhere a reduction of the acreage in that crop with the exception of Texas, which shows an increase of 33 per cent. over last year, and Alabama, where there appears to be no material change in the figures. The falling off in Mississippi appears to be 18 per cent., 24 in Louisiana, 12 in Georgia, 13 in Arkansas, 18 in South Carolina, 20 in Tennessee, and 32 in North Carolina. The average reduction in acreage is about 19 per cent. With this diminished breadth, there is cleaner and better culture, and a more general use of fertilizers, so that the yield may be quite equal to last year; the reason being equally favorable with a like experience as to insects and other causes of injury. One county in Arkansas—Desha—reports less than a third of the acerage of last year, while the area in corn is three times as large. Such indications are hopeful. The correspondent, as might be expected, declares that the crops are all in splendid condition, and if not injured by a drought, the finest yield for many years will be the result. A want of rain has been apparent in half the States, and a severe drought has afflicted Western Tennessee, but few complaints of its effects on cotton are made; so far the plant enjoys a very general exemption from the casualties and injuries. Rye, oats and barley promise abundant crops. No serious drawbacks are reported, and few complaints of bad condition are received. Potatoes, so unexceptionably unproductive last year, are in an unusually fine condition, and the average is increased in every State except Rhode Island, the natural result of extremely high prices for last year's crop. Fruit is variable. Apples and peaches are less promising than usual. Vermont, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia make a worse record than the other States as to apples. Peaches will be less abundant than apples, New-Jersey, Maryland and Delaware promising but half a crop and Illinois and Michigan showing a considerable reduction. A fair promise of grapes is indicated. Tobacco covers as large an area as usual in Virginia, Kentucky and Connecticut, somewhat less in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Its condition is good in Kentucky and Michigan. Elsewhere, a little below an average. Sorghum is generally doing well in the West. Not so well as usual in the middle belt of the Southern States.

THE GOLD QUESTION.

Letter from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens on the Financial Condition of the Country.

Washington, D. C., Thursday, July 30.

The following letter has been addressed by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens to a personal friend:

Dear Sir: The gold question is settled.

It is not surprising that an ancient philosopher should marvel at the singular workings of truth, sometimes operating with provoking slowness, and sometimes with electric rapidity, but always with eventual accuracy. This has been called to my mind by the late sudden settlement of the question, "in what currency the five-twenties were payable?" For some time past that question has been discussed in a vulgar manner, and I confess, so far as I was concerned, in a temper and style which was unbecoming; and yet within a week the whole question has been settled without turmoil, and without seeming to be understood by the public at large.

A Funding bill was introduced by Mr. Senator Sherman, and, having passed the Senate, was sent to the House, where it received several amendments. The Senate non-concurred, and it went to a committee of conferences. They reported an entirely new bill, in which they settled the whole question of what the five-twenties should be payable in so wisely as to reduce the whole national loan to payment in coin. They provided bonds to the full amount of the five-twenties, and no more, to be exchanged, par for par, and payable in gold in thirty or forty years.

Now, if the five-twenties had already been payable, principal and interest, in gold, nothing need to have been said except as to the time, which the Government had the right to extend; but they did provide that the bonds to be substituted should be of different interest value from the face of the five-twenties. It is provided that they shall bear an interest of four per centum in gold, instead of six per centum as now, and as an equivalent for the reduction of the interest, the principal should be payable in gold at maturity. If the principal were already payable in gold there could have been no occasion to repeat it, nor to reduce the coin interest for thirty years by one-third. That settled that the bonds bearing four per cent. interest for forty years, and their principal and interest payable in coin, were just equal to what the Committee considered the value of the five-twenty bonds bearing one-third more interest in coin, and the principal payable in just what it now is.

These provisions, I think, cannot be misunderstood by any gentleman. If the bondholder chooses to deal, let him exchange one of those four-forty bonds bearing four per cent. interest for one of the same value called five-twenties, bearing six per cent. interest in gold and the principal in money.

This proposition, containing so just and convenient an arrangement, so as to reduce the national loan to uniformity and settle the vexed question "in what it should be paid," was submitted to both Houses, passed at once by the Senate and passed by the House of Representatives, almost every Republican member voting for it. If it is not now a law it is because the President has not signed it.

This compromise bill was a happy thought, settling an irritating question, and informing every bondholder what and how much he is to receive for his bond. It does not do to exult, but it must be gratifying to those who held that there was a difference in value between the five-twenties and what they would be if they were payable in coin.

Respectfully, &c.,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

NICARAGUA.

The Central-American Transit Company—The New Commercial Treaty with the United States—A Route to the Pacific Guaranteed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rivas, Friday, July 10, 1868.

Several months have now elapsed since the Central American Transit Company withdrew its steamers from the Nicaraguan route to California, sending them to Aspinwall instead of Greytown; but time has failed to reconcile the people in these quarters to the change, and the absence of the regular semi-monthly arrivals from New-York is very much felt. It is believed, however, that the differences between the Company and the Nicaraguan Government are in a fair way for an early and satisfactory settlement, and it is anxiously hoped by every one hereabouts that the route will soon be re-opened.

In the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded at Washington last year between the United States and Nicaragua, and the ratifications of which have just been exchanged at Managua, the Nicaraguan interoceanic transit occupies a very prominent place, and the most ample provision has been made in the treaty for securing to the American people the advantages of that transit. The treaty grants to the United States and to their citizens the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the territory of the Republic of Nicaragua, by any routes they may select, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner and on equal terms by both Republics and their respective citizens, the Republic of Nicaragua reserving, however, its rights of sovereignty over the same. The United States are to extend their protection to such routes, to guarantee their neutrality, and to use their influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection. Nicaragua undertakes to es[illegible] a free port at each extremity of one of the [illegible] of commerce between the Atlantic and [illegible]orts no tonnage or other duties [illegible] Government of Nicaragua [illegible]ates, or upon, the [illegible]zens of the [illegible]other- [illegible] friend[illegible] Postmaster-G[illegible] enter into contracts f[illegible] States mails over the tra[illegible] tion of all taxes and duties by th[illegible] Nicaragua, and also to the United States Go[illegible] the right to employ military force, if necessary, [illegible] the protection of the persons and property of American citizens; and the treaty further provides that in any future grants and concessions made by the Nicaraguan Government, the rights and privileges secured by this treaty to the citizens of the United States shall be fully protected and reserved.

It will thus be seen that under the treaty every facility and the most complete protection will be afforded to American enterprise and capital seeking to make available the superior advantages offered by Nicaragua for a great highway of travel and commerce between the Atlantic and the Pacific States of the Union. Such a treaty was much needed, and there can be no doubt that it will have the effect of giving a powerful impetus to the work of internal improvement in Nicaragua, and of expanding her trade with the United States, which is at present quite insignificant. The transit, as it has been, has already done much for that part of the country through which the route passes. The direct income from the transit has helped a good deal in the development of agriculture, and contact with the millions of foreigners who have passed through Nicaragua of late years has unquestionably awakened a spirit of enterprise among the natives, the good effects of which are seen on every hand. In the Department of Rivas the improvement has been very great. A local journal, with reference to it, says: "In 1852 the only agricultural pursuit was the keeping up of the cacao estates, planted by the old Spaniards, and the civil wars of nearly forty years had totally destroyed the indigo cultivation, to the extent of having none in 1852. Coffee was imported from Costa Rica in insignificant lots for home consumption, and our dry goods and all other goods were obtained second-hand from the Granada houses. During the last fifteen years we have seen the formation of more than 200 large plantations, without taking into account the small farms. Thirty-eight indigo estates produced last year over $300,000; more than half a million of coffee trees are already bearing, and will most likely produce from 600 to 800,000 pounds next crop; our cocoa trees have reached the number of nearly three millions, and in this proportion every thing has gone ahead." There are now twenty-one importing houses; and while material interests have thus advanced, large strides have been made in primary education, there being at present thirty-four free schools in the department, giving instruction to a large number of children, against eight fifteen years ago, miserably attended. If all this has been done within so short a space of time, what may we not expect from the treaty just ratified, and the reopening of the transit under auspices more favorable than it has ever yet enjoyed?

The Transit Company is at work dredging at the junction of the San Juan and Colorado Rivers, and with such good effect that, without any freshets, the bar at Greytown has now eight feet of water—a depth unknown for years—and a tugboat loaded with coffee has passed over it with ease. Within the last few months thousands of snags have been taken out of the stream by the Company. The Company's steamers are being completely overhauled and repaired, and everything looks like an early renewal of the transit movement over the Nicaragua route.

THE BENNINGHOFF ROBBERY.

Detection and Arrest of Three Implicated Parties—Four Robbers Probably at Large—Particulars of the Pursuit.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, July 29.

The Police and the detectives have at last been partially successful, and the Benninghoff robbery, which created such an excitement in this vicinity last January, is in a fair way to be investigated by the courts, three persons having been arrested who are known to have been connected with it almost beyond a doubt. The clue to the robbery was obtained within a few days after it occurred, and on Saturday last three men implicated in the robbery, named Louis Weldly, George Miller and Jake Shoppord, were arrested. On Monday they were conveyed to Franklin and lodged in jail. Weldly and Shoppord were secured by the officers at Akron, Ohio, and Miller at Saegertown, Crawford County. Four are yet at large of the five principal actors in the affair, and two or three parties who are suspected of having aided them. The following particulars of what happened from the time of the robbery to the arrest of the above-named parties are from persons acquainted with the working up of the case: During a few days previous to the robbery, Jim Saeger, of Saegertown, Crawford County, was heard bragging at Meadville and Saegertown, of a speculation he was going into that promised to yield the greenbacks largely. Besides Saeger, there were two or three other parties at or near Saegertown, among whom was Weldly, who promised their friends that they would be flush in a day or two, and saying at the same time with a very mysterious air that they had a big speculation on hand. Of course after the particulars of the robbery became known, and these parties were noticed to be unusually well supplied with funds, suspicion was aroused, and a watch was set on their movements. Saeger, Weldly, Miller and Shoppord were in Saegertown during the next two or three days after the robbery, spending money quite freely, and having a good time generally. On the third day Saeger disappeared with Shoppord, but after being away some days they separated, the latter going to St. Louis, and the former to parts unknown. Shoppord spreed around St. Louis for about a week, spending all but $800 of his portion of the Benninghoff fund. The $800 was in his trunk and one night the hotel at which he stopped was destroyed by fire, with the trunk and the $800. After this loss he returned to his old haunts.

Weldly staid at Saegertown for a week or two, offering to loan anybody or everybody sums of money. He then went to Akron, Ohio, where he purchased a distillery, a farm and a hotel site, meanwhile disbursing money quite lavishly, and living in very comfortable style. He stayed at Akron most of the time, and was, it is said, having a good time in his distillery with some boon companions, when the officer appeared with the warrant for his arrest. Miller, it appears, was, unlike the others, content to get rid of his money nearer home, and stayed for the greater part of the time in and around Meadville and Saegertown.

After being arrested, Weldly and Shoppord partially agreed, it is reported, to turn State's evidence, and the following details of the plans for the consummation of the robbery have been partially obtained from them by detectives and other persons interested: From all that can be learned, Jim Saeger was the originator and principal in the affair, and Weldly was the first assistant. These two were observed a number of times during last Fall, talking at Saegertown with one of John Benninghoff's hired men. It is surmised that they obtained from the hired man such information regarding the situation of the Benninghoff residence, the amount of money that was kept in it, &c., that it induced them to form a gang and attempt the robbery. However this may be, certain it is that in November or December last they broached the subject to Miller and Shoppord, who agreed to take part in the enterprise with them. A date was fixed at which the attempt was to be made, but about that time the two last mentioned backed out. Saeger and Weldly were, it seems, determined to have the handling of the Benninghoff bonds and greenbacks, notwithstanding the withdrawal of their confederates. After some consultation among themselves they thought it expedient to secure the assistance of a professional hand or two, and to this end they started for Philadelphia. Arriving at that place they ingratiated themselves among the roughs and were not long in finding four skilled house-breakers who agreed to engage in the Benninghoff speculation.

A new programme was arranged, and Saeger, Weldly and three of the professionals started for the scene of operations, leaving the fourth professional in Philadelphia, on account of some disagreement having taken place among them. How the Benninghoff family were secured, and how John Benninghoff was brutally beaten, the two hired men thoroughly frightened, and the $250,000 or $260,000 in bonds, greenbacks and specie carried off, are matters that our readers are well acquainted with. After the robbery a division of the spoils was made, Saeger getting the lion's share. Weldly was forced to be content with something like $25,000 or $30,000. To Miller and Shoppord it is thought Saeger gave $1,300 each as hush-money.

As soon as the division was made two of the professionals started for Canada, and the third made for New-York. Within a week or two after the robbery, the man who had been consulted in Philadelphia and who had been left there, laid what he knew before the Police. A clue of the professionals who [illegible] started for Canada was obtained by this man, an[illegible] in company with a detective started after them [illegible] some search they were found in Mon[illegible]real, while attempting to arrest them, one of [illegible] at and wounded a policeman. They w[illegible] rested, however, and locked up, but [illegible] one of them was released through so[illegible] of the law and escaped, while the o[illegible] a charge of attempting to kill the [illegible] he had wounded. A requisition [illegible] days since for the surrender [illegible] United States authorities, bu[illegible] whether he is still held a[illegible] whereabouts of Saeger and [illegible] is known only to the det[illegible] interested. The three [illegible] confined in jail at Fr[illegible] [illegible]erday, but it wa[illegible] [illegible] request [illegible]

[illegible] S. [illegible] of the [illegible] a hand- [illegible] the hands [illegible]tion, with whose [illegible] identified himself [illegible]titution. Mrs. John [illegible] of the Association, presen[illegible] a very valuable gold watch purchas[illegible] private contributions of the ladies of the Ass[illegible] as a testimonial of their appreciation of his energ[illegible] labors in the work they have so much at heart. The watch is richly chased, and bears on one side of the outer case the monogram "G. S. McW.," and on the other, also in monogram, "1868." The inner case has the following inscription:

"Presented to George S. McWaters by the members of the Ladies' Union Relief Association, in appreciation of his services to the families of Union soldiers. 1868."

It is pleasing to note this handsome recognition of the quiet energy and modest worth of Officer McWaters, who has in many ways, and frequently during the war and since, given remarkable evidence of how much good work, in an humble and unpretending way, is within the compass of a single individual, impelled by a spirit of true philanthropy.

Supposed Death from Violence.—Ann Calaher, aged 42, died suddenly at about 9:30 last evening at No. 19 Mulberry-street. The Sixth Ward Police, having heard that Jeremiah Harrington had struck the deceased shortly before she died, at once caused his arrest, and deceased body was taken to the Station House to await an inquest. Harrington has previously been arrested several times for disorderly conduct, and has but recently returned from the Penitentiary, to which place he had been sentenced for three months on account of assaulting an officer. He was complained against on Wednesday night on account of his ill using another woman; and last night a boy, who is detained as a witness, saw him kicking her shortly before she died. It is expected the inquest to-day will develop the fact whether or not this case is to be classed among the brutal murders of the day.

The Recent Errors in Cable Quotations—Circular from the Associated Press Office.

General Agency New-York Associated Press, July 30, 1868.

To the Public:

It is more than thirty hours since the Cable Office in London was called upon to repeat the dispatch of Tuesday last which led us into giving an erroneous quotation for United States bonds. Has the repetition come, it doubtless would carry upon its face such confession of telegraphic error as would relieve me of all necessity for vindicating the good faith of this office.

But *private* advices in response to our inquiries over the Cable show that our London reporter quoted the opening price to us, on the 28th inst., accurately—employing our cipher word for 72¼. By an inexplicable error of the Cable operators, this cipher word was transformed into something entirely different. Unfortunately, the word which the Cable delivered in lieu of the word which our reporter wrote, happens to be our code word for bonds 73¼@¾, and for nothing else. Necessarily we gave it the only interpretation of which it was susceptible.

It will be seen from this statement that the responsibility for the error rests upon the Cable Company alone. I regret to add that errors in Cable service east of Plaister Cove—the Western Union terminus—have been frequent of late, requiring the utmost vigilance on our part to avoid betrayal. At the same time it is idle and unjust to impute to the Cable employes fraud in the interest of speculators, for the simple reason that they have no key to our cipher, and could not purposely change quotations even if they desired so to do.

J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use Phalon's "Paphian Lotion." Phalon's "Paphian Soap" is indispensable for the toilet, bath and nursery. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

An old, extensive shirt house, anxious to reduce stock, will, for one week, at Vails', No. 141 Fulton-st., retail *the very best* "New-York Mills" shirts at $33 a dozen, *including one dozen finest linen collars worth $3, with every dozen shirts.* Single shirts, $2 65. Also excellent shirts at $1 75. Muslin drawers, 75c. Best Jean drawers, $1, &c. An opportunity like this to obtain first-class goods at *less* than the wholesale price to retailers, will not occur again very soon.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

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Vermont Spring.

The most reliable remedy known for Cancer, Scrofula, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, &c. All bottles marked "Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt." Send for pamphlets. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

Trifling with Biliousness Won't Do.—In this way chronic disease is brought on. A disordered liver is the consequence of a foul stomach and obstructed bowels, and the very best preparation in existence to put them in perfect order and keep them so, is TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT APERIENT. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe. LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

Appleton.—Suddenly, at her residence, [illegible] Windsor, N. Y., on Thursday morning, July [illegible] Mary A., wife of G. J. Appleton, aged 44 y[illegible] and 10 months.

Funeral services at residence on Satur[illegible], Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Chamberlin.—At Williamsburg, o[illegible], July 29, Russell Chamberlin, aged [illegible] The relatives and friends of the [illegible] to attend the funeral from Calvar[illegible] corner of South 9th and 8th st[illegible] noon at 3 o'clock.

Chapman.—On Thursday [illegible] Esterly, wife of William H[illegible] Notice of funeral to-mo[illegible]

Cooper.—On Wedne[illegible] daughter of Charlotte [illegible] The relatives and [illegible] fully invited to att[illegible] dence of her m[illegible] (Friday) aftern[illegible] taken to Holl[illegible]

Davis.—[illegible] Davis, ad[illegible] Beveridge, [illegible] The [illegible] respectfully [illegible]y) afternoo[illegible], No. 279 S[illegible]

[illegible] Henry Wisner [illegible]ed to attend the [illegible] 38 West 10th-st., [illegible] P. M. His remains [illegible] Orange County, for in-[illegible]

[illegible]ckensack, N. J., on [illegible] son of Charles and Eliza [illegible]onths and 2 days. [illegible] Friday, (Rev. Edward Jessup,) [illegible] residence of his uncle, Joseph [illegible] 5th-av. and Warren-st., Brooklyn, [illegible] the family are respectfully invited to [illegible]

[illegible] On Wednesday, July 29, of organic disease of the heart, Humphrey Ebbitt, in the 54th [illegible] age. [illegible]latives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 11 King-st., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Fuller.—On Thursday, July 30, of cholera infantum, Fannie L., youngest daughter of William G. and Mary M. Fuller, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Funeral services at the residence of the parents, Hudson-st., Yonkers, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Griffith.—On Wednesday, July 29, with heart disease, Louise Kiel, wife of Charles R. Griffith, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, (the late John Kiel,) No. 26 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Groshon.—On Tuesday, July 28, John Groshon, for many years connected with the Greenwich Savings Bank, in his 79th year.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Friday, the 31st inst., at 10 A. M. Interment in Trinity Cemetery.

Hoppock.—At Hastings, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, July 29, Elizabeth, daughter of Moses A. Hoppock.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Hastings Depot on arrival of the 2 o'clock train from 30th-st., New-York. Train returning leaves Hastings at 5:25.

Hendricks.—On Thursday, July 30, at Long Branch, N. J., Walter, son of Mortimer and Justina B. Hendricks, in the 10th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from No. 128 West 21st-st. at 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

Olmsted.—Suddenly, at Harlem, on Thursday, July 30, William F. Olmsted, in the 38th year of his age, youngest son Silas Olmsted.

Relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Twelfth Precinct Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 127th-st. and 4th-av., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

"Though lost to sight in memory dear."

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

WM. R. PRINCE, FLUSHING, N. Y.—For 60 years proprietor of the Linnaean Nurseries, announces his Sovereign and Never-failing Remedy for Scrofula of every phase. Of 7,000 patients there has never been one failure. Also, his remedials for Catarrh and Bronchitis, with Scrofula always combined. All Snuffs, Troches and Inhalations have proven deceptive. Chronic Liver and Kidney diseases, Diabetis, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Heartburn, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Nervous Debility, Dropsy, Skin and Mercurial and other Eruptive maladies are permanently eradicated. Medical Circular, 3 stamps; Treatise, 25 cents.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

THE CHILD'S ALBUM—LITERALLY FULL of pretty pictures and stories. *. One of the prettiest books for children ever published. No household containing little folks should be without it. Price in cloth $1 75.
ROBERT TURNER, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—SELF-HELP FOR young men, who, having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. If benefited, return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P., Philadelphia, Penn.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR and whiskers, neat, judicious, appropriate. Shaving, dying, No. 268 Broadway. Hair dye 50 cents; best in use; sold by all druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Death of a Distinguished Scholar and Educator—A Sketch of the Life and Services of Prof. D. B. Tower—Slow Justice—A Foolish Movement—The Hoosac Tunnel Contract—State vs. National Credit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 28, 1868.

The following simple announcement appeared in the morning papers: "Died, in Cambridge, 26th inst., at his residence, Prof. D. B. TOWER, aged sixty years." The death of Prof. TOWER deserves more than a passing notice. He was one of our most distinguished educators, and his name as a teacher and author of leading school books is as familiar as a household word. I am indebted to a friend for the following sketch of the life and services of Prof. TOWER, whose death will be deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, not only in New-England, but in the various sections of the country where his labors were so fruitful.

Prof. DAVID BATES TOWER was born in Cohasset in 1808. He graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1828, first in his class, although the youngest. He studied law for a short time in the office of DANIEL WEBSTER, and then commenced teaching in the Adams School, Boston, and was afterward Principal of the Eliot Grammar School. He remained in this position a series of years, and left it in 1840. While there he issued his valuable work on Articulation. In 1841 the deceased went to Philadelphia as Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, and remained there some years, and by his untiring energy brought it up to a high standard. He then came back to Boston and opened the Park Latin School, and while thus engaged issued his series of school books, twelve in number. These school books attained an immense sale and were popularly used in many of the States of the Union. After some years he went to St. Louis, Mo., as Mathematical Professor and Regent of the City University, and was elected President of the institution just at the beginning of the rebellion, which broke up the college and caused his return to the East, where he again opened a school. In the Winter of 1866–'67 he was very much exhausted during the violent storm in trying to reach home, and had an attack of paralysis, but was able to finish his school year. In August, 1867, however, he suffered another attack of paralysis, which put an end to his labors. From that time he has gradually failed, till Sunday evening last, when he died suddenly.

While in St. Louis, Prof. TOWER connected himself with Dr. ANDERSON's (New School Presbyterian) Church, and was a prominent member. His reputation as a man of learning and as a teacher was wide-spread. Prof. OWEN, of New-York City was an intimate friend of the deceased, and a chum in college. The following advice given by him to a friend, just starting in life for himself, marks the character of the man: "Always do a man a favor, if in your power, no matter if it is inconvenient, but don't expect any gratitude, and be thankful if you are not kicked for your pains—but always do a man a favor." His mind was of an eminently mathematical cast; his powers of analysis were extraordinary, and everything brought to his mind was subjected to rigid scrutiny, and he could state any subject so forcibly as to elucidate it completely. In teaching, he never treated his pupils alike. He could read the different shades of character as an open book, and governed himself accordingly. Hence in part his great popularity with his scholars. He was a man not only of intense energy himself, but possessed in a remarkable degree the power of awakening it in others. At one time he was a profound Greek scholar, but increasing cares prevented him from devoting that attention to the study of the language which he desired.

SLOW JUSTICE.

It is too often the case that when a poor woman or a hungry child steals a loaf of bread from a doorstep the unfortunate is picked up in a jiffy, and going through the forms of a trial is sent to jail. But if a man swindles the public out of a large sum of money it is ten chances to one that his case is either forgotten or lost sight of among the accumulating files of the Court. [illegible] hand in this city which has recently called forth the inquiry, "Are there criminal courts in Boston?" Some months ago, in the TIMES, your correspondent gave the details of a case in this city by which several of the officers of a mining company obtained a large amount of money by false pretences, and swindled the public out of nearly $100,000 by making an over-issue of stock. The parties were arrested, indicted and bound over for trial, and those who were pecuniarily interested in the affair patiently awaited the action of the prosecution. The whole community is interested in the case, and there are people anxious to know if the criminal laws in this State are of any effect. The delay exhibited by the law in this case is an inducement for other men to rob their neighbors in a genteel manner, and it seems that since the transaction in question other parties, in a corporate capacity, have taken courage at the delay and acted "irregularly" with impunity.

A VERY FOOLISH MOVE.

About a year ago the caulkers of this city struck for $5 per day for eight hours' work. They held public meetings in Faneuil Hall, had processions, and received material aid from sympathizing friends in New-York. They were united, and intimidated workmen from abroad who came to supply their places. In some instances these "strikers" assaulted those who went to work and did not belong to the "Union." The merchants of Boston refused to accede to the demand of the striking caulkers. The purse of the capitalist proved the longest, and the "strikers" had to succumb. The merchants established the rules for price and labor, and those caulkers who did not agree to them have remained idle, sticking out for eight hours. The rules established by the merchants were $3 per day of ten hours upon new work, or $4 per day of nine hours upon old work. To-day the caulkers informed their employers that they should no longer work more than eight hours per day. This foolish step is taken in the face of a dull season. Two-thirds of the caulkers here have been idle for the past year, only the most skillful workmen getting work when it was to be had. The families dependent upon this class or decent support rue the day that strikes came into existence. A sad experience has not yet taught the mechanic or laborer that it is foolish for combinations to attempt to control capital, especially when hundreds of idle men stand ready to do an honest day's work for fair consideration.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

The opening of the bids for the five million contract for the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel, which was advertised to take place on the 1st of August, has been postponed till the 1st of September, though it is understood in certain circles that Mr. ALBERT BLAISDELL, of Greenland, N. H., the extensive contractor and builder, has obtained the job, he having accepted the terms offered him by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to look after the lengthening of the "bore." I am certain that if this is the case there will be great disappointment among some of those who labored so long and faithfully at the State House last Winter. That elegant mansion will not be built as contemplated and there will be less champagne drank.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

Those Democratic and Butler politicians who think they are doing the country a service by agitating the question about the payment of the United States bonds in gold, and that the honest way to treat the creditors of the Government is to violate plighted faith, are requested to compare the figures of the Massachusetts five per cent. gold bonds with those of the United States. In this stock market the former are selling at from six to seven per cent. more than the latter. It is unnecessary to go into any explanation of the causes that make this difference.

VIGIL.

Extended Tour by a San Francisco Merchant.

From the San Francisco Alta California, July 3.

Among the passengers by the steamer to-day for Japan and China, is Senator WM. J. SHAW, one of our wealthy and most esteemed citizens, who starts out on a tour around the world, now so readily accomplished by the encircling steamers. Senator SHAW may justly be regarded as one of the founders of this State. He reached these shores among the first of that eager throng who rushed westward in the early days of the gold fever, and has ever since been engaged in the work of building up the commonwealth. He has represented this, the commercial emporium of the Pacific, several times in the higher branch of the State Legislature, and many of our most comprehensive laws bear the impress of his statesmanship. It is not too much to say that we never had a Senator who discharged his duties more thoroughly and faithfully, or who at all times enjoyed the respect and confidence of his constituents more completely.

Mr. SHAW, we understand, intends to make a lengthened stay in Japan and China. India, Persia, Annam, Abyssinia, Egypt, the Holy Land and Europe are in his programme of travel.

FINANCIAL

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, July 29, 1868, as follows:
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS,
and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.

OFFICE NO. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Subscription book is now open for an increased capital of this Company to $750,000, and will remain open until the 31st inst. Subscriptions may be paid at any time prior to the 31st inst., and a rebate of interest will be allowed to that date.

By order of the Board.
IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
JAMES D. FISH,
R. H. LOWRY,
HENRY CROSSMAN,
JOHN W. MOTT,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
GEORGE B. CARHART,
R. M. HENING,
EDWIN PARSONS.
JOHN W. MOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 30, 1868.
Cash Capital and Surplus, $270,862 24.

At a recent election, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FRED'D SCHUCHARDT, H. BLYDENBURGH,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JOSIAH H. BURTON,
EDW'D [illegible], JAQUES GUEDIN,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN, SAM'L M. BECKLEY,
N. W. STUYVESANT, ALEX. M. AGNEW,
WM. BLOODGOOD, RICH. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
WM. F. [illegible], WM. H. GEBHARD,
GEO. A. [illegible], ROB'T STUYVESANT,
DAVID JONES, JOHN D. BREE,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, OLIVER K. KING,
EDWARD COOPER, [illegible] C. NIEBUHR,
W. D. WADDINGTON, JOHN R. SMITH,
WM. SCHALL, BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
MARTIN [illegible], RICHARD M. HARISON,
[illegible] H. DELANO.

At a [illegible] W. D. WADDINGTON [illegible] and N. W. STUYVESANT, [illegible] elected. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BONDS OF THE
CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
issued on account of [illegible] the Evansville, Henderson [illegible]

Interest at the [illegible], payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:

Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.

Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted.

B. E. SMITH, President.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will pay at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., City of New-York, all dividend scrip heretofore issued by the Company and yet outstanding, and the accrued interest thereon up to the time the same is presented for payment, provided presentment is made on or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, and that from and after that date the said scrip will cease to draw interest.

Signed at Dubuque this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.

C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer,
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (cor. William-st.,)
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, (Western Division,) will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax.

GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, payable Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court House. The transfer books will be closed Monday, July 6, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF PEORIA COUPONS.—COUPONS of the City of Peoria maturing Aug. 1, 1868, and payable in New-York, will be paid by

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
Corner Wall and William sts.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865–7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keep Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 30, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	115½	115¾	5-20 C., '67	109⅛	109⅜
Coupon, 1881	115⅝	115¾	5-20 C., '68	109½	109¾
5-20 Reg., 1862	109¾	110	10-40 Registered	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅝	114¾	10-40 Coupon	108⅝	108¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	111⅛	111¼	Gold	144⅜	144½
5-20 Coupon, '65	112⅜	112½	July, 7.30	108⅜	108½
5-20 C., '65, Jan. & July	109	109⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FRANK & GANS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.

FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 Chatham-square.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868	115,880
TOTAL	$315,880

At an election for Directors, held at this office, July 6, 1868, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Edward B. Fellows, Chas. D. Bailey, Samuel Raynor, Harrison Hall, David McAlpin, Oliver W. Woodford, William Simpson, Jacob Miller, Joseph Rose, Richard E. Peterson, Edgar M. Crawford, John B. Simpson, Joseph Whitfield, John Robinson, John Ash, William Peet, S. R. Comstock, James Y. Watkins, Merritt H. Smith, Jonathan Purdy, David Mahony, James L. Stewart, George J. Hamilton, Edwin A. Hopkins, David Armstrong, Seth P. Squires, S. S. Van ernoef, John Snort, William R. Foster, Smith Barker, Isaac H. Smith, Henry H. Becher.

At a meeting of the Board, held subsequent to said election, Edward B. Fellows was unanimously elected President, and Chas. D. Bailey Vice-President.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES,

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR
TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND [illegible]
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American [illegible] bonds on deposit. [illegible] bought and sold. Circular [illegible] Letters for Americans [illegible] will be promptly [illegible]

[illegible] BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,
OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT.
FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Well and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1868.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, prox., on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company Income Bonds, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 48 Wall-st., instead of at the American Exchange National Bank as heretofore.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

LOGANSPORT, Ind. July 28, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1 on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON R. W. COMPANY, guaranteed by the C. and I. C. R. W. Company, will be paid on and after date on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., less Government tax.

B. E. SMITH, President.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J.,
July 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.

A. STODDART, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, at the New-York office of the Company.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 159 BROADWAY, July 22, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	130,423

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

EIGHT PER CENT.,

free from tax, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,
$270,862 24.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 166 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$150,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1868	64,762 22
Total	$214,762 22

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

JOHN J. SEARING,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.

CHAS. H. ROSER,
Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH [illegible]
PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, [illegible] payable in Common Stock, on [illegible] to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
[illegible]

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. [illegible] payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 4th proximo.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 241 PEARL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after Aug. 1, 1868.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to Aug. 2, 1868.

By order. E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 3d day of August next.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., July 28, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable at their office in this City, on the 10th day of August, 1868, to the Stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as Stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 122 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, (from the earnings of the past three months,) payable on the 1st of August.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on the 1st of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 28, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING SOME money and papers of no value except to owner. The finder may retain the money and return the book and papers to Box No. 2,536 Post Office, or to C. SMITH, (and will be liberally rewarded,) No. 44 West Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID V. FREEMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS DUGARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT H. LITTLE, of the village of Huntington, County of Suffolk, State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN L. BREWSTER, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, formerly a member of the firm of Oakford & Brewster, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACQUES GOLDSMITH, (formerly of the firm of Goldsmith & Gutman,) of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARTIN A. J. LYNCH, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

NO. 1,349.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HENRY HAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Henry Ham, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy31-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND KENTUCKY [illegible] COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—[illegible] second and third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at [illegible] City of New-York, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order [illegible] July 18, 1868, for the purposes named in the 28th section of the Bankrupt act of [illegible] HERMANN, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMANN S. JOSEPHSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Hermann S. Josephson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1868.

jy24-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN A. LEE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen A. Lee, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of July, 1868.

jy17-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. BOWERS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George W. Bowers, carrying on business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of July, 1868.

jy17-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES HERNON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest to appear on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1868.

jy17-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. GOODMAN and MAYER H. LEVY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts; and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest to appear on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, June 11, 1868.

jy24-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. PHELPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles H. Phelps, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy17-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At Hudson, N. Y., the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EUGENE PULVER, of Hudson, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

A. FRANK B. CHASE, Assignee.
EDWARD P. MAGOUN, Solicitor. jy17-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES L. PAINE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James L. Paine, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court.—Dated at New-York the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868.

HANFORD SMITH, Assignee,
jy31-law3wF* No. 334 West 31st-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES FREEL, of the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARCUS KRONFELD, (formerly of the firms of L. Davidson & Co. and Steinhart & Co.,) of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868, a supplemental warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS C. LILLIE, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the (3d) third day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. BUDD DEACON,
Dated JULY 28, 1868. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARTHUR T. HANKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 14th July, 1868.

jy31-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York.—At the City of New-York, the 13th day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ALFRED W. TAYLOR, of the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

RUFUS L. TODD, Assignee,
jy17-law3wF* No. 312 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.

NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY.

Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 draws interest from the 1st of August. Six per Cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., N. Y.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

All deposits made on or before the 1st day of August next, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 42D-ST.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT, FREE OF TAX.

Money deposited in any month begins to draw interest on the first of the following month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President,
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, NEAR Spring-st., treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir: recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST CASES OF PRIVATE DISeases cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., only; medicine to cure or no pay.

LADIES IN TROUBLE—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause, with or without medicine; circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DRY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.

At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, TENTS ALL sizes, ambulances, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, army clothing horse sheets, blankets, boat sails, awnings, covers. W. A. CARTER, 52 Cortlandt-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESTORED

Without medicine or expense.—Dyspepsia, phthisis, nervous and liver complaints cured by DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. Copies of 70,000 cures, including His Holiness the Pope, Lord Stuart De Decies, the Marchioness of Brehan, &c., sent gratis on demand. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York; also, at T. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway; DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and all grocers, chemists and druggists.

THE CELEBRATED
WALTER GRAPE.

After twenty-five years' experience with the present tender and late varieties, we know the Walter, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape-raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar ripens it indoors or on the vine; is a great grower and bearer; now contains 146 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew; it succeeds in dry as well as very wet soils; is a seedling of the Delaware, crossed with Diana, and better than either; ripens before the Hartford, therefore the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5, each in advance. Orders filled in rotation while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vineyardists. Powers' Hotel, No. 17 Park-row, New-York, is the headquarters of our general salesman, S. H. Slaught.

FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
JULY 11, 1868. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE LIBRARY AND BRANCH OFfice will close for repairs on Saturday evening, Aug. 8, and reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 3. Members will be allowed to draw five extra books at 20 cents each, the books to be returned by Sept. 12. The usual charge of 10 cents a week will be made for subsequent detention. The Reading Room will close on Wednesday evening, the 19th, and reopen with the Library.

WILLIAM L. BAILEY, Recording Secretary.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, a few more engagements by the day, week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address No. 910 2d-av., or No. 515 East 25th-st. Good City references.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND competent Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress, or waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; good reference; she thoroughly understands the above. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands English and American cooking thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman to do general housework in a good private family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; would like to see the employer in City only. Call at No. 337½ 11th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress and chambermaid in a private family, or as nurse; no objection to the country; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 360 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, meats, pastry and jellies, in a private family; a good bread and biscuit baker; City reference. Call at No. 120 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as a good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country, and has reference for a respectable situation. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT and respectable English girl to take care of children or chambermaid and waitress, &c.; good references; will go to the City or country. No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the down stairs work or housework in a small family; good cook and laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 373 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has lived with the best families in the City; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITuation to do cooking or general servant; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, obliging and trustworthy; best of reference given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook, who understands her business, and who is a good laundress, and understands fluting; the best of City references can be given. Address No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN, (whose first child is but two months of age,) a situation as wet nurse; no particular objection to country, but City preferred; doctor's reference if required. Apply at No. 332 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A GOOD HOME FOR a little girl in some nice family as nurse, maid or any light work. Address No. 362 7th-av., near 33d-st., front room, over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl 16 years of age, to do upstairs work and mind children. Call at No. 183 2d-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; will bring it up by the bottle if necessary; good reference. Apply at 237 4th-av., near 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN English woman; she thoroughly understands her business; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; good reference. Apply at 3d 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to a private boarding house; good City references. No. 63 East Broadway, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; IS CApable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference; has lived eight years in one place. Address No. 33 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; an excellent fine washer and ironer; the best City reference given. Address No. 34 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WASHING OF A FEW PRIVATE FAMilies or gentlemen wanted by a first-class laundress. Apply at No. 317 East 33d-st.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR week as good seamstress and dressmaker. Address for two days, M. H., Station D, New-York.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as gardener with a small family, who understands general gardening, greenhouse and graperies; can bring good recommendation from his last employer. Address Y. M. T., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business thoroughly; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as a farmer or plain vegetable gardener; understands his business and the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, (a middle-aged Scotchman,) a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at Graham's harness store, No. 66 University-place. Inquire for D. T.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly and is willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address T. F., Box 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; the very best of reference. Address C. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

ATTENTION.—ANY CAPTAIN OR FAMILY may have the services of a highly educated gentleman for a free passage, on a steamer, to and from England or Ireland. Address TEACHER, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent post-paid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A SMART CLERK TO GO TO CHIcago, Ill., to take entire charge of a wholesale business for the Western States; must be a good correspondent and able to deposit $500 as security for faithful performance of duties; $1,200 a year and commission paid to a No. 1 clerk. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 4,540 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENT IN CONNECtion with the Foreign department of our business. Address, giving references and experience,

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer, for a small family in the country; only those well recommended need apply. Call at No. 33 West 20th-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock to-day.

TIME-KEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO is familiar with its duties and is a good penman may address GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Paterson, N. J., with references and salary expected.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE WILLING TO go into the country for the Summer, and make himself useful. Apply at No. 135 West 14th-st., between 8½ and 9½. Bring references.

WANTED—WOOL SORTERS AND WEAVERS. Apply to or address Glenham Company, Glenham, New-York, near Fishkill, or at office of the Company, No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 6, New-York. Steady work.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; HE MUST BE A skillful driver, and well recommended in all respects. Such only may apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE JOBBING house, a boy to make himself generally useful. Address RANSOM, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, stating age and references, in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron, a short distance outside of Brooklyn: English, Scotch or German preferred. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., Room No. 5, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PORTER IN AN IRON STORE; he must understand weighing and marking. Address Box No. 2,069 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN IN A DRUG store. Apply at No. 502 Grand-st., corner Sheriff, New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH the wholesale fancy goods business. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st., up stairs.

AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL AGENT WANTED—Unusual opportunity. Address LIFE ENDOWMENT, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; reference required. No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—TWO WAITERS FOR LUNCH counter. Address C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

REWARDS.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NO. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1868.

$500 REWARD.

Resolved, That a reward of $500 will be paid from the Metropolitan Reward Fund to the person or persons who may furnish information which shall lead to the detection and arrest and the conviction of the crime of felonious homicide of the person who killed WILLIAM KREAMER on the 23d inst., opposite the premises No. 47 Bowery, in the City of New-York.

THOMAS C. ACTON, President.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 29,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, AT THEIR NEW Dental Rooms, No. 117 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., execute every branch of DENTISTRY in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. Sets of teeth on Fine Gold, $50; Platina, $40.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 5
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA	Aug. 1	HIBERNIA	Aug. 22
CALEDONIA	Aug. 8	EUROPA	Aug. 29
BRITANNIA	Aug. 15	IOWA	Sept. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2

From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, Aug. 1
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax)	MONDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA	Aug. 13	SIBERIA	Aug. 27
MALTA	Aug. 20	ALEPPO	Sept. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.
The favorite sidewheel steamer ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 43 North River, Aug. 8.
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR....Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
Per cubic foot, 90 cents; per pound, 1¾ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twenty days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 5. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY, Aug. 1
GEO. CROMWELL	VAILL	SATURDAY, Aug. 8

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 229 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THE FAVORITE STEAMER PERIT, CAPT. E. A. DELANOY,
Is now receiving freight at Pier 4, North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.
The favorite steamer TYBEE will follow the PERIT.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. S. CROWELL, commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO. Forwarding all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) or 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 36 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lower rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 5:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester. Sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Commutation tickets will be issued at the ticket office of the Company, Roosevelt-st. Ferry, on and after Aug 1, from 12 to 3 o'clock.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th st

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.
Established 1850.
Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—WORLD DINING SALOON, CORNER BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—For sale at a great bargain, seven years' lease, bar, license and fixtures, all in complete order; must be sold at once, and will be sold without regard to cost; terms easy.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, situated in one of the most desirable locations in the village, and doing a business of $17 per day; amount required about $4,000. Apply to F. A. CORSE, Flushing, L. I.

IMPORTING AND JOBBING DRUG business of thirteen years standing for sale for $50,000. For particulars, apply to C. VON HESSE, 39 Nassau-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 800 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M.
Arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight taken as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class	$1 00
To Providence, first class	50

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT
FOR
NEWBURG.
The steamboat MAGENTA will leave foot of Barclay-st., on SUNDAY MORNING next, Aug 2, at 7:15 o'clock, LANDING AT Christopher-st., 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:15, P. M.
Fare each way 50 cents.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SEA SIDE.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES TO CONEY ISLAND.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)....$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 29th, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 30th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 31st, 6 A. M.
Friday, 31st, 3 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2d, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, Aug 1st, 3 P. M.	Monday, 3d, 7 A. M.
Sunday, 2d, 7 A. M.	
Sunday, 2d, 6:20 P. M.	
Monday, 3d, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arrive in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier, foot of Warren-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS.—(Specification No. 26.)—In 122d and 123d sts., between 3d and 4th avs. (Specification No. 33.)—In 4th-av., between 59th and 62d sts., with branches, and in 6th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Specification No. 34.)—In 4th-av., between 70th and 74th sts., with branch in 70th-st. (Specification No. 35.)—In Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts.; West Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts.; Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and Church, between Lispenard and Walker sts. (Specification No. 36.)—In 126th-st., 132d and 133d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. (Specification No. 37.)—In 5th-av., between 52d and 54th sts., with branch in 53d-st. (Specification No. 38.)—Between 110th and 117th sts., and between 1st and 4th avs. (Specification No. 39.)—In 1st-av., from 120th-st. to and through 121st-st. to and near 2d-av. (Specification No. 40.)—In Eldridge-st., between Delancey and Rivington; Clinton, between Broome and Delancey; Columbia, between Delancey and Rivington; Henry between Governeur and Grand; Monroe, between Jackson and Corlears, and Cherry, between Corlears and East sts.; and (Specification No. 41.)—Unfinished sewers, between 51st and 56th sts., and between 9th av. and Hudson River. PAVEMENTS—viz.: Nicolson pavements in Franklin-st., between Elm and West Broadway; 9th-st., from 3d to 6th-av.; Irving-place, from 14th to 20th-st.; 6th-av., from 42d to 59th-st.; 33d-st., from 5th to 6th-av.; 24th-st., from Broadway to 6th-av.; Hall-place, from 6th to 7th-st.; and 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Rutherford-place. McGonegal pavement in 21st-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Fisk's concrete pavement in 124th-st., from 3d to 1st-av., and for the completion of the unfinished stone-block pavements in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st., and in 26th-st., from 3d-av. to East River.
The plans for the above works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

STORAGE.
The Army Board now in session at corner of Houston and Greene-sts., under the joint resolution of Congress to provide a suitable building or property within the Harbor of New-York, or on the navigable water thereof, which shall have sufficient accommodation of warehouse, pier, dock and basin room for the safe convenient, receiving, storing and care of all army stores of every kind and description, belonging to all bureaus and branches of army service, now stored in New-York, or contemplated to be so stored, solicit owners of eligible properties, under the above mentioned resolution, to submit bids for hiring the same, accompanied by descriptions and giving locations, until 12 M., FRIDAY, July 31, 1868.
Communications regarding the matter should be addressed to RUFUS INGALLS, Brvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Asst. Qrmr. Gen., President of Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge until noon, Aug. 7, at the office of GEO. R. JACKSON, President, No. 201 Centre-st., where a specification may be seen, for the masonry, filling, curbing, flagging and paving of the south approach to Harlem Bridge.
Security must be offered for the faithful performance of contract.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on FRIDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 404 Lexington-av., corner 42d-st.,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in fine order, nearly new, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, black-walnut marble-top bedroom suites, black-walnut lounges in green reps, hair mattresses, feather beds, enamel marble-top cottage suites, gilt frame mirrors, oak extension dining table, crockery and glassware; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX SALE OF PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND ROSE-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of the executrix of John Delancy Watkins.
BOWERY—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Bowery, next to corner of Hester-st., Nos. 91 and 91½ Bowery. Lot about 25x69 feet.
ROSE-ST.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Rose-st., near Frankfort-st., being No. 25 Rose-st. Lot about 28x88 feet.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H., July 23, 1868.
GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, commencing at 11 A. M., at the Government storehouse, Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of desks, chairs, stoves, iron bedsteads, miscellaneous tools, bedsacks, axes, shovels, &c., &c., &c.
Terms cash in United States Treasury notes.
The successful bidder will be required to remove the property as soon as possible after the sale.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
W. M. QUIMBY,
Brevet Major and Acting Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, FORT WOOD, N. Y. H., July 23, 1868.
GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, commencing at 11 A. M., at the Government storehouse, Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of stoves, pipe, zinc, hose, tools, hatchets, &c.
Terms cash in United States Treasury notes.
The successful bidder will be required to remove the property as soon as possible after the sale.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
CONSTANT WILLIAMS,
First Lieut. Seventh Inf'y, A. A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, Corner Houston and Greene sts. NEW-YORK CITY, July 23, 1868.
GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the Government Pier, No. 43 North River, four (4) Mules, (condemned as unfit for Government use,) and a lot of old bunks, chairs, &c. Terms cash. The successful bidders to remove their purchases as soon as practicable.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. Q. M. G.,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE HEATH HOUSE, AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., INCLUDING THE FURNITURE AND 30 ACRES OF LAND.
On THURSDAY, the 6th of August, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, without reserve, rain or shine. Possession to be given 15th of October next.
TERMS—One-fourth cash and the remainder on bond and mortgage for five years.
For full particulars or lithographs of the Hotel, please apply to W. W. MARSH, Executor, at Schooley's Mountain, or to Messrs. CLARK & SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, New-York, or to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 60 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., a large and varied assortment of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, beds and bedding, refrigerators, gas fixtures, &c. Also, imported clocks and fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
BY L. M. HOFFMAN, SON & CO.—WILL sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, 1868, at 11 A. M., No. 111 Pearl-st., N. Y., the following condemned supplies, viz.: 149 bbls. Roasted and Ground Coffee, adulterated with non-deleterious substances.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-1awtol5oct

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

GRANT-ED.
The famous campaign song by the Union Glee Club; words by Mrs. Ridder; music by Mrs. Duer, formerly Mrs. Parkhurst. Copies mailed for 30 cents. Agents wanted to sell the above in every town and village.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 222 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.
ONE OF THE OLDEST FEMALE SEMINARIES IN THE COUNTRY,
widely known for its superior facilities and unrivalled location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 38TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY
Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.
With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondacks on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.
A regular graduating course is laid out in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.
Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.
For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDed 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL AT LENNOXVILLE, CANADA.—The head master, (formerly Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst,) and two of the five assistant masters, are graduates in honors of Oxford. Terms $350 per annum, American currency. For prospectus, &c., apply to Rev. R. H. WALKER, A. M., Rector, or at No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Two terms, beginning Sept. 10, 1868, and Feb. 22, 1869. Resident Professors, THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D., and NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M. Gentlemen of distinction in the profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Apply for information to either of the resident Professors.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D.,
President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 1.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR Young Boys, environs of Hartford, Conn.
Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 12-HORSE POWER BOILER AND Engine will be sold very cheap. Apply to CURTIS & SHAPTER, No. 211 Franklin-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
LAST CHANCES.
BROUGHAM'S
LOTTERY
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NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY....Lessee and Manager
BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA TROUPE.
Mr. H. L. Bateman has the honor to announce, that in consequence of the complete success of BARBE BLEUE, it will be continued every night until further notice.
SECOND WEEK OF
BARBE BLEUE.
FRIDAY, July 31.
Pronounced to be the best and most amusing of Offenbach's works.
IMMENSE SUCCESS of artists, music and mise en scene.
MLLE. IRMA,
the charming Boulotte, eulogized by the Press and applauded to the echo by overwhelming audiences.
Mlles. LAMBELE and DUCLOS splendidly received.
M. AUJAC, the tenor and deceiver Blue Beard, a furore; pronounced the best ever here.
M. DUCHESNE,
as Popolani, welcomed back with fervor.
Messrs. LAGRIFOUL, DARDIGNAC, &c.
BARBE BLEUE. (Blue Beard.)
AN UNEQUALED CHORUS OF 60 VOICES.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
SUPERB BALLET IN FOURTH ACT
by JARRETT & PALMER'S Parisian Ballet Troupe.
BARBE BLEUE.
Reserved seats for sale at the box office, Niblo's Garden, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 7¾.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE.
14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
First time of Eugene's Operatic Burlesque of
IL TROVATURE,
introducing the great ballet scene of
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES,
with Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, Emmett, Rockefeller, Henry and Dan Bryant.
14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, N. J., a beautiful residence, situated on the Delaware River, with grounds embracing 165 feet river front and 600 feet deep to Pearl-st., fronting also on Pearl and Ellis sts. The mansion is spacious, and replete with every comfort and convenience, and there is also on the premises a tenant house, green-house, ice-house, stable, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and abound in fine shade-trees, shrubbery, &c. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, NEWARK, N. J., FIVE MINUTES from New-York Railroad depot, a new and desirable corner residence on the finest avenue in the city; house large, convenient, and contains all the modern improvements; abundance of fruit and shrubbery in garden. Call or address T. C. SMITH, No. 248 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

West 23d-st., four-story high-stoop brick	$30,000
West 20th-st., three-story, high-stoop brick	18,500
West 52d-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone	35,000

And large number of other houses desirably located.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS NORTH SIDE 56th-st., 300 feet west of 2d-av. W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING FOR Europe, an elegant country residence, one hour and a quarter from Wall-st., on the Philadelphia Railroad, and within five minutes' walk of two depots; there are 24 acres of land, stocked with a profusion of fruits and flowers, beautifully laid out, and containing a fountain, ponds and running brooks; the mansion is delightfully situated, has all modern improvements, and is newly finished and furnished; there are also ice, tool, and poultry houses, besides a spacious barn, which, like the house, has hot and cold water; everything is in complete order; possession given 1st of October. Owner can be seen Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 11 to 12 A. M., at the office of N. H. WOLFE & CO., No. 1 State-st., or address Box No. 1,096 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—House commodious, handsomely furnished and delightfully situated; four acres, with garden, fruits, &c., will be rented to 1st May, 1870.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—A DOUBLE HOUSE, FOR TWO small families, with large lawn and garden, one hour from City. Rent $400 for all. Inquire at No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET—THE NEATLY-FURNISHED PLEASANT cottage, 7 rooms, in fine order, on two lots, with garden, north side 23d-st., between Broadway and 10th-av.; rent low. C. G. MITCHELL, No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGES NEWLY FINISHED, with the modern improvements; ten rooms each. Inquire on the premises, 125th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., south side.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, BALTIMORE, Md., to let for a term of years at an exceedingly low rate. The building contains 120 rooms, and has lately been frescoed and newly fitted up at a cost of over $20,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE BANKING OFFICE on Wall-st., suitable for a dealer in Governments and specie; fixtures for sale: present occupant retiring from business. Address Box No. 1,494 Post Office.

A STORE, CELLAR AND SECOND story to let on corner of Madison and Chestnut sts.; suitable for bakery or grocery, or any other business. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN OF THE HIGHEST respectability wishes an office, with or without board, about Sept. 1, on or near 5th-av., or on Madison-av., between 22d and 34th sts. To a private family a liberal price will be paid. Address A. B., Union League Club.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,
STONINGTON, CONN.
This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers.
Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for boarders; it is desirably situated a short distance from the beach, well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a large hotel; stage is at Branchport on arrival of afternoon train; stages also run to the beach; terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., or at Long Branch.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Now open. Address PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

THOSE WISHING BOARD ON THE Catskill Mountains can find good board and pleasant rooms at E. H. Layman's Hotel, Greene County, N. Y. Board from $5 to $8 per week. E. H. LAYMAN.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO 14 Bond-st., wants a lady for Elocution in a Female College; French lady on the Hudson; lady for piano and singing; Professor of Music; gentleman for Classics, near City; Principal for New-England Public School, $1,800, and one for New-Jersey, $1,500; young man to assist in Boarding School; Professor of Natural Sciences, Kentucky. Many other teachers now wanted. All who seek position should have "Application Form." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
G. L. Fox's Great Pantomime, (21st week.)

Delightful Marvels,	G. L. FOX	Matchless Dancing,
Wonderful Illusions,	as	Offenbach's Music,
Ceaseless Fun,	CLOWN.	Gorgeous Scenery,
Great Skating.		Fairy Tricks.

THE GREAT DANSEUSE, Mlle SANGALLI.
Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN'S LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET FIGHT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c.
FRIDAY—POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
SATURDAY—LAST FLASH OF LIGHTNING MATINEE.
SATURDAY—LAST FLASH OF LIGHTNING MATINEE.
MONDAY, Aug. 3—First appearance of
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS,
in a new romantic drama entitled
TRODDEN DOWN, OR UNDER TWO FLAGS.
NEW SCENERY AND A PERFECT CAST.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1868.
First time in America of Dion Boucicault and Charles Reade's
FOUL PLAY.
NEW COMPANY, NEW SCENERY,
NEW MACHINERY, NEW MUSIC,
NEW PROPERTIES, &c.
Box office now open for the sale of reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The wonderful BUISLAY FAMILY—New Pantomime. Mr. BEN. WHEELER, the great Irish Vocalist.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, July 31, at 8,
SEVENTY-EIGHTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:

1. Overture, "Robert"	Meyerbeer
2. Waltz, "Telegrams"	Strauss
3. Zug der Frauen, "Lohengrin"	Wagner
4. Grand Fantasie, "Tell"	Rossini
5. Overture, "Coriolanus"	Beethoven
6. Andante, from the E flat Symphony	Mozart
7. Saltarello, from the Fourth Symphony	Mendelssohn
8. Grand March	Raff
9. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai
10. Serenade	Schubert
11. Waltz, "Autumn Roses"	Strauss
12. Quadrille, "Blue Beard"	Offenbach
CONDUCTOR	THEODORE THOMAS

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, Aug 1, at 8,
GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT.

MEETINGS.

THE MASTER MASONS OF THE CITY of New-York and vicinity will meet at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., FRIDAY, July 31, at 2 P. M. By order of the Master Masons Association.
J. T. CONOVER, President.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, HASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sand's Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 36 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
SIX DAYS,
Commencing 5th of August, 1868.
NEARLY 100 HORSES,
From all sections, in attendance.

TO THE ANNUAL RACES AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Special arrangement during the race week. Excursion tickets sold at reduced rates. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves EVERY EVENING (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, and connecting with the morning train of R. S. Railroad, arriving in Saratoga in time for breakfast. Apply at office, No. 308 West-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For paving Canal-st., from Broadway to West-st., with stone blocks.
2. For regulating and grading 65th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks of the same from 8th to 10th-av.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Canal-st. from Broadway to West-st., and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Canal-st.
2. Both sides of 65th-st. from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from 65th-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC J. HUNT,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS New Court House, July 31, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the act entitled "An act in relation to Quarantine in the Port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine Establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of an exterior wall and foundation on West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, on which to erect buildings and appurtenances for use as a landing and boarding station, and for the reception and detention of passengers under quarantine, pursuant to chapter 717 of the Laws of 1868, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 7. Such proposals will be received at said office until the tenth (10th) day of August next, at three (3) o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of contract to be entered into, can be ascertained at said office, where blank forms of proposals can be obtained; none others will be considered. The Board will reserve the right to reject any bid or proposal which it does not deem for the interest of the State to accept.
WILLIAM A. COBB, President.
H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary and Counsel.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Fourth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, No. 61 Chambers-st.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties and taxes therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties and taxes. The taxes included in the annual list are special taxes on businesses, trades and professions; and taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and upon income for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868.
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.—NOTICE is hereby given that 5 per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WM. H. McKINNEY, Water Register.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—IN A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE private family, three or four rooms and private table, for gentleman, wife, four children, and two nurses. Address, stating lowest terms and references, D. D., Post Office Box 4 409.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

NO. 55 WEST 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Elegant rooms, en suite, handsomely furnished, to let with first-class board; location very desirable.

BOARD FOR FAMILY—WANTED, IN A good location, permanent board for five or six persons; two large and two small rooms in second story preferred. Address T., Box No. 1,082 Post Office.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY—A SUITE OF pleasant rooms to let; price moderate; breakfast if desired; also third story front room; references required; all improvements.

BEST BOARD CAN BE HAD AT NO. 100 West 20th-st.; rooms furnished and unfurnished; day boarders accommodated.

NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED, an elegant suite of parlors, on first floor, with exclusive use of bath, &c.; also, rooms single or en suite.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH GOOD rooms, for gentlemen or married couples, on very moderate terms, at No. 52 West 15th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A ROOM, with board, to a gentleman, at $7 per week. No. [illegible] West 11th-st.

UP THE SOUND.

A Trip to Northport, L. I.—Scenes along the Shore—A Methodist Camp-meeting—Why a Camp-Meeting is a good Thing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Thursday, July 30, 1868.

The transition from the busy whirl of "down town in the metropolis to the deck of a Sound steamer—sound in every respect—like the *D. R. Martin*, which a few days since "might have been" (and probably was) seen steaming up the East River with your correspondent on board, is one of delightful contrasts. For the brick-reflected heat of the great oven are substituted breezes fresh and cooling, which may be enjoyed even when there is no air stirring; for rapid steamboats, like irate housewives, create their own breezes. For the cares and anxieties of active pursuits you have the exhilaration and mind-expanding influences of a quiet moving onward amid scenes of varying beauty on the bosom of a majestic stream. Blessed are they who are weary and heavy-laden if they may then have a sail up the East River on a steamboat. The *D. R. Martin*, named after the public-spirited and wealthy President of the Ocean National Bank, Mr. D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, leaves Pier No. 34, East River, foot of Catharine-street, daily at 4 P. M. for Oyster Bay, Huntington and Northport, and starts on her return trip from the latter place at 5:30 A. M. The distance either way, to or from Northport—about forty miles—is accomplished in four hours. Her commander, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, is noted for his urbanity. Many persons doing business in the City have their Summer residences at the places along the route, and thus at once live much more cheaply and much more healthfully than they could do in town or in some of the more frequented suburbs.

After passing beyond the smoke of the great cities, past the miles of wharves with their forests of masts, past the dry docks, those huge hospitals where the wooden monsters of the deep have their dry nursing when they return, seamed and scarred, from their marine conflicts; beyond the clangor of bells, the shouting of men, the thunder of machinery and the countless noises of labor that rise in a constant wail from the over-worked Metropolis—gliding by the great gray living tombs of the convict, and the hospitals and asylums on Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands, and the cluster of villages that prolong the line of Brooklyn on the East River; moving still on by the smiling Westchester farms beyond Fort Schuyler, at length you sweep into the bosom of the Sound, where the Connecticut shore recedes until it is almost lost in the distance. On the right the northern shore of Long Island is traced in undulating lines. Hundreds of pretty, untenanted building sites, which for the present are neglected by the City purchaser, are here seen. The desirability as a place of residence of the Long Island shore of the Sound has not yet come to be realized. Those who have traveled through the island on the Long Island Railroad know very little of Long Island. That road runs through a country which is low, level, and in many parts sterile. It was originally constructed as the most direct route from New-York to Boston, and was used as a line of communication between the two cities before the New-York and New-Haven Railroad was built. The road was not made for Long Island. Its originators had in view the profits that would accrue from through freights and passengers. They ran it therefore over that part of the island where the rails could be most cheaply laid, neglecting the lovely garden spots on the northern shore. These have never yet been brought into the market to any extent, because there is no direct line of railroad communication between them and the City. Compared with other portions of the country in the vicinity of New-York, they are as yet a wilderness, covered with forests primeval. Some day a railroad will be built on the northern shore of Long Island, and villages will spring up, lovely villas will line the Sound, and a new direction will be given to suburban migration from the metropolis.

Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay, where the steamer stops on the way to Northport, are situated on a beautiful and capacious inlet. The former is the landing place of those who wish to go to Huntington, one of the loveliest villages on the island, about four miles from the wharf. Many New-York people are spending the Summer at these places, which are very near each other, and are reached after an hour's sail from the City. Oyster Bay is a pretty place, and has had some fame as a place of resort in the Summer time. The people there who kept hotels and boarding houses, however, elated with their prosperity, began to charge exorbitant prices, and the consequence is that there are not nearly so many people there this year as there have been in former seasons. A new hotel is to be opened next month, whose proprietor it is to be hoped will consult his own interests by considering to some degree those of the traveling public. The village is a lovely place, and is noted for its oysters, clams, pretty girls, sandy beach and excellent bathing.

Northport is another of the few thriving places that dot the northern shore. It is a small village, with a wide bay, and is held at arm's length by an estuary of the Sound, from which (the Sound) it is about four miles distant. Here, too, oysters and clams are staples, and the inhabitants are largely engaged in the fishery. Shipbuilding on a small scale is carried on here, too, and many a schooner that walks our waters had its birthplace at Northport. The country in this vicinity is undulating, with here a valley and there a commanding ridge—very different from that dead, barren level on the southern side and in the centre of the island, with which those who have simply traveled over Long Island by rail are familiar. The people in the vicinity are largely engaged in tilling the soil, which gives fruitful yields of herb and tree products, which find their way to the New-York markets.

The Methodist camp-meeting which has been in progress here since Tuesday, the 21st inst., has filled the village with people, and has been an event in the history of the place. For the last three years the Methodists of Long Island have held their camp-meeting here annually. They could hardly have selected a better place. It is so far removed from the city that there is little danger of disturbance from the class that so frequently seeks to make profit out of these occasions, which religion claims as peculiarly her own. There is a beautiful grove of oak and chestnut about half a mile from the centre of the village, admirably adapted to the purposes of the encampment. In the centre of it a space has been cleared, where a wooden pulpit has been erected, in front of which are rude benches, and on these hundreds of people may find seats. Around this sylvan amphitheatre the Methodist army has pitched its wall-tents—about 100 in number. From all parts of Long Island the good people of the persuasion have gathered here. Many an honest merchant in Brooklyn and New-York, whose family attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, takes this occasion yearly to carry his family into the country, where they are domiciled in wall-tents well floored and furnished, and where they enjoy all the delights of the country at this season in a romantic way, surrounded by a religious atmosphere, and without any of the drawbacks of an ordinary watering-place. It would be well if members of churches of all denominations would make similar encampments for the season in some quiet, woody places, thus giving their families all the benefit of country air and rural exercises. The grandest camp-meeting of the Methodists yearly takes place at Martha's Vineyard, and it is something worth attending, not only for Methodists, but for all others of whatever sect, who believe in a Saviour, and have faith in the gathering of two or three together in His name. Here thousands of people assemble. Men bring their families with them here, as others take theirs to fashionable watering-places. They begin to assemble long before Aug. 20, the day on which the camp-meeting begins this year. There, housed in commodious cottages expressly erected for their accommodation, they spend the entire Summer surrounded by influences of the best kind, and enjoying fully all the gayeties that are proper to be enjoyed without stint and without intemperance. Last year over 20 000 people were present at the camp-meeting at Martha's Vineyard, and the indications are that a much larger colony will migrate thither this season. Already they have assembled there in large numbers. Many *paters familias* take their families there long before the camp-meeting commences, and remain with them long after its close, and they do a sensible thing. If we were a *pater familias* we would do the same thing. But we are not. And, therefore, we attend these camp-meetings singly.

Of the religious exercises of this camp-meeting at Northport, it is hardly necessary to say more than that they are similar to those of all like gatherings. The exercises daily consist of a meeting for prayer, thanksgiving and praise at 8 A. M., followed by preaching and devotional exercises at 10 A. M. and at 2 P. M., and similar exercises in the evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Since the meeting commenced sermons have been preached by Rev. J. Stanberry, of Smithtown, L. I.; Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Connecticut; Rev. Mr. Ware, of Freeport, L. I.; Rev. D. O. Ferris, of DeKalb-avenue, Brooklyn; Rev. D. A. Goodsell, of Greenpoint; Rev. G. L. Taylor, of Carlton-avenue, Brooklyn; Rev. J. L. Hall, of Newtown, L. I.; Rev. W. H. Thomas, of Huntington, L. I.; Rev. S. H. Platt, of Fleet-street, Brooklyn; Rev. J. Pegg, Jr., of New-Haven, Conn.; Rev. A. Hammond, of Cold Spring, L. I.; Rev. W. McDonald, of Boston; Rev. H. Asten, of East New-York; Rev. Hiram Mattison, D. D., of Jersey City, N. J., Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union; Rev. Benj. F. Adams, of Williamsburg; Rev. Geo. W. Woodruff, of the Seventh-street M. E. Church, New-York, and others. The number of "hopeful conversions" has not as yet been computed, but judging from the manifestations at each meeting they must have been exceedingly numerous. The ten-days' woods meeting closes to-morrow morning. To-night the love-feast will be kept up until the streak of dawn is visible, and then there will be a packing up and a moving off by the early trains. And thus will close the third annual camp-meeting at this place. Next year it is probable that it will be held at Glen Cove, or some place in that vicinity, which will be very convenient for City people, but not so much so for those from the eastern end of Long Island. Excellent order has been kept upon the ground during the continuance of the camp-meeting. Nothing whatever has occurred to mar the delight of its annual coming together. For this much credit is due to Sergeant THOMAS J. CORNELL, of the Forty-first Precinct, Metropolitan Police, and the squad of six men under his command, who have been stationed there since the beginning of the affair. These officers have, for the most part, had a sinecure during their sojourn at Northport. Doubtless the moral force of their presence deterred evil-doers from attempting to commit depredations. They have been present at the camp-meetings during the past three years, and have, in past times, made arrests which were doubtless a warning to the thieves and gamblers who generally are present on these occasions. It may seem strange to some that gamblers look to such gatherings for any profits, but it must be remembered that ordinarily the camp-meetings are held later in the season, after the farmers have gotten in their crops. These take their wives and daughters to the camp-meeting, and too frequently hang on its outskirts and fall an easy prey to the gamblers. This year there has been nothing of this kind. Whether any souls are saved by camp-meetings is a question for others to decide; but if they have no better effect than to call people together in the country where it is healthful, and where good influences are in the air, they are decidedly a good thing.

G. C.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Present Political Situation and Prospects of the Campaign.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, July 30.

Although the campaign of 1868 has been formally inaugurated in New-Jersey, yet, owing to the fact that only the Gubernatorial and Electoral nominations have thus far been made, but little real work has been accomplished by either party. The apparent apathy in the Republican ranks does not arise from any disposition to give up the battle in advance as lost, but rather from a wise determination to waste no strength this time by premature demonstrations, and to husband all their resources until a period in the canvass when well directed effort will best tell upon the enemy, and thereby contribute most to the desired result. The few Republican meetings already held have developed the fact that the loyal element of the Democracy is not nor will be absorbed by the Seymour-Blair ticket. While the war Democrats would have accepted either CHASE, HANCOCK, or HENDRICKS, they are unwilling to accept for their candidate the enemy who was constantly harassing them from the rear during the rebellion. Nor is the hunker wing of the party over-pleased by the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR, their preference being decidedly for PENDLETON. Still it would be extremely unwise for the Republicans to relax a single effort in view of any distracting influences among their opponents, who will concentrate all the strength they possess upon carrying the Legislature in view of the election of a United States Senator by that body, in place of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, for a term of six years. The campaigns will be hotly contested, and as the Democracy have chosen to take the aggressive, they should be met with hard square blows, in order that the rout may be decisive and complete.

An impression, arising no doubt from a mistaken idea respecting the result of last year's election, has gone abroad that the State is strongly Anti-Republican. This is entirely erroneous. The following is an exhibit of the results in New-Jersey during the past four years:

	Republican.			Democratic.	
1864	Lincoln	60,723	1864	McLellan	68,024
1865	Ward	67,525	1865	Runyon	64,736
1866	Congress	65,542	1866	Congress	64,141
1867	Legislative	51,114	1867	Legislative	67,468

Thus it will be seen that the boasted Democratic majority of 18,000 really dwindles down to less than 3,000, as compared with the vote of the previous year. The cause is easily explained. The Legislative ticket was the only one in the field with no State or national officers depending upon the result. There were no Republican nominations made in the County of Monmouth, and the total vote of that county was counted as a majority against us. And, moreover, the State was then divided upon minor local issues, such as temperance and anti-railroad monopoly. The County of Burlington, for instance, which last year gave a majority of 600 against the Republicans, is now conceded to GRANT and COLFAX for a thousand strong. Warren County, the home of the present Republican candidate for Governor, which a year ago gave a Democratic majority of 1,600, can and will be carried for GRANT and COLFAX and JOHN I. BLAIR. There is strength enough in the tail end of this ticket to wag all the Democracy of Warren County into a most ignoble defeat.

The Congressional nominations will be made in all the districts during the month of August, so that by the beginning of September the fight may be commenced in good earnest. The nominating convention for the Second District is already called to meet at Tom's River, on the 27th prox. Among the candidates mentioned are Hon. WILLIAM A. NEWELL, JOHN L. N. STRATTON and Gen. JAMES F. RUSLING, with the chances for success strongly in favor of the former. Ex-Gov. NEWELL was allowed to be defeated two years ago by Hon. CHARLES HAIGHT, through the neglect or inefficiency, it is alleged, of the Central Executive Committee. Mr. HAIGHT will, of course, be renominated by the Democrats, and with proper effort can easily be beaten. In the First District Hon. WM. MOORE will be renominated and elected by the Republicans, by their customary majority, which is a large one. Hon. JOHN HILL will undoubtedly be renominated in the Fourth District, and will be opposed by an Irish Catholic, PHILIP RAFFERTY, of Paterson. The man who triumphed over the notorious JACK ROGERS two years ago, ought to have comparatively clear sailing with the Irishman, RAFFERTY, as a competitor. Mr. HILL is essentially a man of the people, and has won the confidence of both parties in his section by a faithful discharge of his trust. The Third District is hopelessly Democratic, and will elect a man of their peculiar notions in place of Mr. SITGREAVES. ROBERT S. GREENE, of Elizabeth, is mentioned as a candidate. In this (the Fifth) district, the chances on Congressmen are about equally divided, though if Hon GEO. H. HALSEY can be induced to withdraw his refusal to take a renomination, he can bring sufficient influence to bear to secure his election. The Democracy abounds in candidates, Messrs. A. A. SMALLEY, W. H. CAMP, GEORGE PETERS and JOHN H. MEEKER, of this city, and ROBERT GILCHRIST, E. V. R. WRIGHT, CHARLES H. WINDFIELD and, I believe, C CHAUNCEY BURR, of Hudson, being a few of the candidates named. There will be a sharp race for the nomination, and a much sharper one for the election. The Democrats have the advantage, inasmuch as they boast of their ability, now that the Registry law is repealed, to swell the vote of Jersey City and Hoboken to any number desired. The proximity to the Metropolis is a pillar of strength to the Democracy in the Fifth District.

The Gubernatorial nominations are both unquestionably strong ones. Of the two, however, Mr. BLAIR is much the stronger with the people. Mr. RANDOLPH is a gentleman of culture, ability and intelligence, yet with all these qualities, strange to say, he appears wedded to the dogmas and candidates of the New-York Convention. Both men are abundantly able to spend money in the campaign if they desire to do so, though I would not insinuate by this assertion the venality of New-Jersey voters. In a word, the Republican chances for success this Fall are good, and with proper management and hard work there can be little question of carrying the State by a handsome majority for GRANT, COLFAX and JOHN I. BLAIR.

F. W. P.

Queer Joke by a Philadelphia Merchant.

From the Philadelphia North American, July 30.

J. B. WARD & Co. have an office at Schuylkill River and Chestnut-street. In their office they keep a time-honored safe. It has been robbed three times. Ever since it was first robbed they have left the key in the lock. This was the case on Tuesday night. Somebody entered the counting-room by prying off a shutter. They laid a train of powder four feet long, cut a hole in the safe and filled it with powder. When Mr. WARD went there yesterday morning the safe looked as if it had been struck by lightning. The key was still in the lock. There was not a cent of money in it, nor any paper of value to any one. The books alone were kept in it.

NIAGARA.

The Journey by the Erie Railroad—The Hotels Filled by an Influx of Dentists—Proceedings of the Dental Convention.

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, July 29, 1868.

To escape from the heat and bustle of the City to the coolness and quiet of the country is the regular thing for New-Yorkers to do; and the question to go or not to go being settled, it only remains to determine where and how?

What my conclusion on the second point was, you find by the date of this epistle; and as to how I came I proceed forthwith to relate. Having on a former visit chosen the route by the Hudson River to Albany and thence by the Central Railroad, on this occasion I concluded to try the Erie Railway, and have been abundantly gratified with my experience. What perfection railway traveling may attain to, we need not speculate upon; in general it is now well known to be execrable, blinding and choking with dust and cinders the human freight which is packed into the narrowest quarters which it is supposed to be capable of enduring short of annihilation. The Erie Road has done what it can to provide for the greater comfort of its passengers in many ways that are elsewhere totally unthought of, or at least uncared for. Its broad and well-laid track allows of a corresponding increase in the width of the cars, and these in turn afford wide and easy seats, adding incalculably to the comfort of a long journey. The dust is completely provided for by being drawn into funnels projecting above the tops of the cars, and is washed away by a continual play of water, which serves also to cool the air which is forced through registers in the floor, creating a rapid and constant current of fresh, cool air, while the train is in motion. How all this ingenious mechanism is contrived I know not, and do not propose therefore to inform you; but the effect is a very desirable one, and there is no misunderstanding that.

The scenery along the route is eminently grand and imposing; the road traversing a section of country which required engineering of the boldest as well as most skillful character. Passing through the pastures of Rockland and Orange Counties, famous for their dairies, the bold and rugged scenery of the Delaware Valley next engages attention; the road then rapidly rises to a point about 1,500 feet above the sea level, this being the dividing ridge between the Delaware and the Susquehanna valleys. All along this vicinity the views are magnificent. The Cascade Bridge and Starucca Viaduct are magnificent structures; the former spanning a ravine 250 feet wide and 184 feet deep; and the latter 1,200 feet in length and supported on eighteen arches. The proximity of the canals affords a very satisfactory comparison to the traveler on the railway of the two modes of travel. No one but feels pleased at the idea of going ahead of everything else.

At Great Bend is the junction of several roads penetrating the Pennsylvania coal region, and there are evidences here of an immense traffic.

If it were possible that the eye could be satisfied with seeing, that organ might have a surfeit before the evening shades cut off the further prospect. Betaking myself then to my berth, I found the sleeping accommodations on a par with the other luxurious appointments of this road, and only awoke to find myself safely arrived at Buffalo, and from thence was quickly transported to Niagara Falls, where I am now delightfully installed at the Cataract House, looking out as I write on the great masterpiece of nature's waterworks.

An interval of a few years makes no noticeable change in the infinite variety of the scene; it is always new—always overpowering in its grandeur and beauty.

The hotels, beside their usual influx of Summer guests, are just now filled up by over a hundred dentists from all parts of the country, in attendance upon the American Dental Association, which here holds its eighth annual meeting. Yesterday was the first day of the session, and the forenoon was devoted to getting into working order. In the afternoon an election for officers for the ensuing year was had, resulting in the choice of Dr. J. TAFT, of Cincinnati, as President; Dr. H. JUDD, of St. Louis, as First Vice-President; Dr. A. A. BLOUNT, of Springfield, as Second Vice-President; Dr. J. MCMANUS, of Hartford, as Corresponding Secretary; Dr. EDGAR PARK, of St. Louis, as Recording Secretary; Dr. W. H. GODDARD, of Louisville, as Treasurer.

The credentials of delegates from the American Dental Convention were referred to a special committee of five to report whether that body was entitled to representation in the Association.

Four of the Committee reported adversely, on the ground that the American Dental Convention was neither a local nor a permanent organization, and that it had no qualification of membership whatever, any person calling himself a dentist, or engaged in the manufacture of dental materials, being entitled to sit in the Convention on the payment of $1 toward defraying expenses.

One member of the Committee reported in favor of admitting the delegates.

A lengthy discussion ensued, in which a majority of the Committee rested their case on the provision of the constitution, that delegates should only be admitted from local societies, whereas the Convention was a meeting of such persons as chose to assemble at some place, immaterial where, and having talked to their satisfaction disband and cease to exist, leaving the mere nucleus of an organization for the convenience of future gatherings.

No argument was brought to controvert this statement, but denunciations of the Committee were indulged in, especially by one member, who threatened to hurl the thunders of Heaven on their devoted heads. The vote was a very close one, the majority report being rejected and the minority report adopted by a vote of 51 to 56.

The result is looked upon as a virtual surrender of the representative character of the body. The clause of the constitution admitting only dentists in regular practice and delegates from local societies to membership are overriden, and it is impossible if this action is maintained to preserve any professional standard in the association. What further may come of it you shall hear anon.

The Baltimore Suits Against Gen. Butler.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 29, 1868.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

I see in your telegraphic column a notice that CHARLES W. WOOLLEY and KIMBERLY BROTHERS brought suit against me in Baltimore; in other and less accurate papers that "I was arrested." The first is true, the latter not.

The purpose of WOOLLEY'S suit is obvious. The telegram adds that the Kimberly suit is "for money extorted from them while I was in command at Fortress Monroe." Both suits were brought by JOHN SURRATT'S attorney—the latter in order to give occasion for the telegram.

KIMBERLY BROTHERS' claim is for rent paid by them for occupation of Government land. A Board of Survey reported that all the occupants of Government land for shopkeeping purposes should pay rent, the amount of which the Board fixed. My Provost Marshal collected of the Kimberlys (among others,) and accounted for that rent for which I am sued, and it is telegraphed over the country "for extorting money."

This is a specimen of rebel slanders against me, and rebel claims against the Government.

All respectable papers unwittingly giving currency to this calumny will, I doubt not, give place to the refutation.

Respectfully, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

A Queer Family in the Connecticut Woods.

From the Norwich Advertiser, July 30.

About a month since an Irish family pitched a tent in the woods, a short distance from Centre Groton, (in the town of Groton,) and have lived there ever since. Their having no visible means of support attracted the attention of a gentleman in the neighborhood, and he paid the family a visit. He found the head of them to be a very intelligent man, about 45 years of age, who, after conversing awhile, stated that he was a bricklayer, and had been living in Providence and was injured some time since by an accident. His name is JOSEPH SINNOT, and he spent three years and a half at Dublin University. His library consists of works on Hindoo Mythology, Xenophon, Anabasis, Homer, Virgil, and numerous others of the same stamp, with all of which he is perfectly familiar, being able, our informant states, to translate Greek or Hebrew into English faster than he (our informant) could read English. The family have been the subject of much gossip and speculation in the neighborhood, the more so, from the fact that the wife is a very illiterate woman.

SUBMARINE EXPLORATIONS.

Experiments with a New Diving Bell—A Visit to the Wreck of the Frigate Hussar—Five Million Dollars Waiting Recovery.

Yesterday some experiments were made with a new form of diving bell, or submarine explorer, as its inventor chooses to call it, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, East River, in the presence of a number of scientific and practical gentlemen, the results of which were highly satisfactory.

THE SUBMARINE EXPLORER.

The apparatus consists of a bell-shaped structure of boiler-iron, ten and a half feet in height and nine feet in diameter at the bottom. It has an inner and outer shell, and is divided by a diaphragm into two chambers. Between the shells are a compressed air chamber, containing 135 cubic feet of space, and a water-ballast chamber capable of containing 109 cubic feet of water. In the upper chamber of the bell is the usual spray pump for the purpose of purifying the air. The water from this pump, however, instead of descending, as in the ordinary diving bell, into the chamber, thus causing those occupying it great discomfort, percolates through prepared felt, which absorbs all the redundant moisture. In this chamber also are the various cocks to regulate the supply of air, and also to permit the compressed air to pass when required into the water-ballast chamber. When the bell is about to descend, the compressed air chamber is filled, the water chamber being empty. The bell being closed, water is permitted to flow into the ballast chamber, and the bell sinks. Air for the use of those in the bell is supplied in the usual manner by a powerful air pump, which is capable of forcing air into the bell until there is a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch. Beneath the first or upper chamber is a second, known as the working chamber, with a space of 204 cubic feet. It is here that the diver descends when the bell has reached the bottom of the water, and standing on the slimy bed of the river turns over with pick-ax and shovel whatever may be within his reach. As his explorations are completed he signals to those above by means of guide ropes, and the bell is moved to another locality and his explorations resumed. When the diver wishes to ascend he permits the air from the compressed air chamber to rush into the water-ballast chamber. The water is thus forced out, and the bell at once ascends, either slowly or rapidly, according to the amount of compressed air admitted into the water-ballast chamber. The quantity of air admitted is regulated by a gauge. During the experiments yesterday the bell ascended with such force as to leap nearly half out of water. The divers are able to remain beneath the water from three to five hours. The only difficulty felt by those in good health and with sound lungs, and no one else should ever descend in a diving-bell, is an unpleasant pressure on the drum of the ear, which lasts for several minutes. The interior of the bell when beneath the water is, of course, quite dark. The only light used is that of the best sperm candles; no others burn well, and lamps throw off too much carbon.

The submarine explorer is the invention of Mr. WILLIAM MONT STORM. The one used yesterday was built at Secor's Iron Works. It contains 32,000 pounds of iron.

THE WRECK OF THE FRIGATE HUSSAR.

The experiments made with the explorer yesterday were in the vicinity of the wreck of the English frigate *Hussar*. This vessel formed part of the English fleet during the Revolutionary War, and on board of her was kept the treasure for the payment of the British army. On the 25th of November, 1780, (Evacuation Day,) the officers of the vessel, knowing of the vicinity of the French fleet, attempted to escape to sea by running the frigate up the East River. She struck, however, on Pot Rock, at Hell Gate, and sustained serious damage. Her officers sailed her on for about a mile, to what was then known as Port Morris, now the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, supposing that they would there find shallow water. In fact, however, they had unwittingly selected the deepest part of the river, the vessel having at least seventy feet of water beneath her keel. A hawser was got out and made fast to a huge oak tree on the bank of the river, and in a few minutes afterward an alarm was raised that the vessel was sinking. So rapidly did she settle down that the officers were compelled to rush from their cabins, leaving their clothing and even their swords, money and jeweled snuff-boxes behind them. On the lower deck were eighty American prisoners in manacles. No attempt was, or could be made to save them, and every man, so far as known, perished. The hawser which had been made fast to the oak tree exerted such a strain upon the tree that it tore it up by the roots. Not far from the spot where the vessel went down Gov. MORRIS had an elegant mansion—a field of young corn now waves over its site—where he afforded accommodations for the night to the officers of the ill-fated *Hussar*. On the arrival of these gentlemen in England a court-martial was held, and from the evidence then given it appeared that the *Hussar* had on board at the time she sunk nine hundred thousand George III. guineas, which were packed in fifty-two iron boxes bound with copper, and built into the run of the vessel. There can, therefore, be no doubt that the treasure is lying at the bottom of the river, to reward the luck or perseverance of some one.

In 1794 the English Government sent over two brigs with men and implements to raise the frigate; but after two seasons of fruitless labor they left. In 1819 they made a second attempt to raise her with the most powerful machinery known, but the workmen were ordered off by the American Government, on the ground that the vessel and all she contained were prizes of war. The wreck was then allowed to rest for a time, but in 1848 other attempts were made to recover the treasure. An organization known as the Frigate Hussar Company, with which was connected Mr. G. W. TAYLOR, the well-known diver, was formed, and constant attempts were made to discover the treasure without success. Up to 1867 the Company had expended $60,000 in its fruitless search. This Company now have a contract with Messrs. W. R. TAYLOR & J. A. WEESSE, owners of the submarine explorer, to raise the treasure of the *Hussar* on a salvage of thirty per cent. The Company is chartered by the State.

RESULT OF EXPLORATIONS.

The explorations in and around the wreck of the *Hussar*, which have been made from time to time, have resulted in the discovery of the officers' swords, which were left in their cabins, a superb gold jeweled snuff box, a silver snuff-box, a small box of *lignum-vitæ*, containing gold coin, 125 guineas, 26 cannon, 4,000 balls, a number of muskets, bullets, buckets bearing the name *Hussar*, bottles of porter, and gun-flints. Several skeletons or parts of skeletons with manacles on the wrists have also been discovered. Of the cannon raised, two were presented to the English Government, and several are still to be seen in the arsenal at the Central Park.

Two descents a day are now made to the wreck in the submarine explorer. So far very little has been discovered. The treasure is supposed to be beneath the stone ballast, of which the frigate had many hundred tons on board. This ballast is now being turned over, but this, of course, is a work of time. Much money and much patience will doubtless be required before the guineas are brought to light. Not long since the stern post of the vessel was standing, and this acted as a guide to the divers in prosecuting their researches. Some one, however, who ought to have known better, tore it down, and now the divers are left to make their explorations in the best manner they can beneath seventy-five feet of water. Yesterday one descent was made about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The bell reached bottom in fifteen minutes and was allowed to remain there one hour and a quarter, when the divers ascended, bringing with them some musket flints, copper nails, &c., and the report that they believed they had struck wood. The explorer acted to perfection, and the divers declared that they had experienced no inconvenience whatever during their submersion.

COMPETITIVE DRILL.

Montgomery Light Guard and Company E Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guard.

The challenge to a competitive drill between the Montgomery Light Guard, Capt. FINAN, of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, now on a visit here from Boston, and Company E of the Twelfth New-York Regiment, Capt. MCAFEE, resulted in a public exhibition of the relative merits of the companies yesterday afternoon in Tompkins-square. The drill was to be in strict accordance with *Upton's Infantry Tactics*, and the prize a United States flag not exceeding $300 in cost, the expense of which was to be borne equally by the contesting companies. It was hardly to be supposed that a drill of small sections of two different companies, amounting to but thirty-six men in each, should have created a widely-spread interest in a large city like this, where novelties are of daily occurrence. Such was, however, the fact. Dense rows twenty men deep surrounded the whole immense area of the Square; windows were packed, and housetops were garnished with human beings. The excuse for the utter want of management in the whole proceeding must be partly owing, therefore, to a natural want of prevision of the crowd that was to collect. There was not a tenth of the Police officers nor a tenth of the soldiers necessary to keep the crowd back, and it surged to and fro, according to the movements of the contestants, in spite of all efforts to preserve order.

The hour fixed for the drill was 3 o'clock. The troops did not arrive on the ground until 3:45. About 350 men of the Twelfth Regiment escorted the rival companies, under command of Col. WARD and Lieut.-Col. MCAFEE. Once in the Square another tedious waiting took place, without assignable cause, as is usual with all military displays, and no drilling commenced till after 5. Lots having been drawn for the first drill, Company E went through the prescribed course, viz.: 1. The first three lessons in the school of the company; 2. the fourth, fifth and sixth lessons, adding sundry marchings and countermarchings, agreed upon at the moment by the respective Captains. Company E excited much applause from the assembled onlookers. Its marchings and wheeling were excellent, as were also its exercises in the manual of arms.

The uniform of the Twelfth Regiment, as is well known, consists of a dark blue coat and cap, both bordered with light blue cord, light blue Zouave pantaloons, and light leather gaiters. That of the Montgomery Light Guards consists of a dark blue coat, red Zouave pantaloons, light leather gaiters, and a white cap, which, in cold weather, is exchanged for dark blue. Half of the men were veteran soldiers, and served during the war in the Ninth and Twenty-eighth Massachusetts regiments. All looked rugged, and accustomed to service. The company had won a champion flag for two successive years, as the best drilled in its regiment, and propose to compete for it again next September, when it will have the honor of permanently keeping it. It also won last Spring the champion flag for being the best drilled company in the entire State of Massachusetts, but must hold itself subject to lose it, whenever a rival shows more excellence. The freedom in both marching and the manual, peculiar to old soldiers, seemed to characterize this Company in contradistinction to its rival, but its precision was no greater, nor was the loading superior. The two companies were much alike in their proficiency, and both won equal plaudits. Lieut.-Col. KNOX MCAFEE was selected as one of the judges by Company E, and Capt. MOORE, Latin instructor at the High School, was appointed by the Montgomery Guard. Major EAGAN was chosen as referee.

A decision was rendered in favor of Company E, not especially for greater excellence, but because their drill adhered more closely to the minutiæ of *Upton's Tactics*, which was the standard by which the judges were to be guided. The Guard was perfectly satisfied with the award, the flag was presented to Company E, and both companies marched to Astor-place, where they broke ranks and dispersed at 7:45 o'clock. Major-Gen. SHALER, commanding First Division New-York National Guard, attending in plain clothes.

The Guard are the guests of the Sixty-ninth New-York regiment. They will return to Boston by the Old Colony line of steamers, on Saturday evening.

EMIGRANT LABOR.

Six Months' Work of the Labor Exchange—Interesting Statistics.

The Commissioners of Emigration have given to the public the following interesting statement, showing the remarkably effective character of the new institution—the Labor Exchange. The report is for the half year ending 1st July:

From Jan. 1 to July 1 the Labor Exchange procured employment for 12,951 emigrants, to wit: 7,111 males, 5,840 females. Of the males, 1,180 were mechanics; 5,931 agricultural and common laborers; of the females, 294 were skilled laborers, (seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, &c.,) and 5,546 were common house servants. Of the emigrants employed by the instrumentality of this institution, 9,425 could read and write; to wit: 5,635 males, 3,790 females; 3,526 could not read or write, to wit: 1,476 males, 2,050 females. Among these emigrants provided with employment were 254 entire families, comprising 721 persons.

These emigrants found employment in the following States, Territories and Dominions:

WHERE EMIGRANTS WERE LOCATED.

	Whole No.	Males.	Females.
Metropolitan District, (Counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester)	5,427	3,602	1,825
New-York State outside of the Metropolitan District	3,810	2,716	1,094
New-Jersey	2,401	1,562	839
Connecticut	642	521	121
Pennsylvania	171	152	19
Virginia	108	72	36
Illinois	99	59	40
Florida	38	29	9
South Carolina	38	28	10
Massachusetts	36	20	16
Vermont	31	27	4
Wisconsin	25	23	2
Tennessee	25	14	11
Rhode Island	21	17	4
Georgia	19	16	3
Iowa	12	9	3
Michigan	12	3	9
New-Hampshire	7	4	3
District of Columbia	7	4	3
Delaware	4	3	1
Maryland	4	2	2
Indiana	4	2	2
West Virginia	4	1	3
Ohio	3	1	2
Maine	1	..	1
Kentucky	1	1	..
Dominion of Canada	1	..	1

It appears that the Metropolitan District and vicinity have taken the lion's share. Very large orders came also from other States, even from the far West; but the difficulties and risks connected with forwarding employes to distant places were great obstacles to a more vigorous development of this enterprize over a large territory.

THE EXCESSIVE DEMAND FOR EMPLOYES.

Applications of emigrants for employment, 15,516, to-wit: Of males, 9,286; of females, 6,230—2,565 more applications than engagements. Orders of employers for emigrant labor, 15,700, to-wit: For male labor, 8,952; for female labor, 6,748—2,749 more orders than engagements.

During the months of January, February and part of March the applications for work (supply) were largely in excess of the orders for labors, (demand.) Since the middle of March the demand was constantly in excess of the supply.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REMITTANCES.

The correspondence of this Department was very extensive: with employers, with Boards of Emigration in different States, with a number of Emigrant Aid Societies, with influential organs of the public Press in this country and in Europe. The letters received was 736; letters written, 621.

Employers or their agents have generally given their personal superintendence to the transportation of emigrant employes engaged at the Labor Exchange. A limited number of remittances were received, with the request to engage and to forward laborers to the respective places of destination. Remittances, $1,572 75.

Expended as per order	$1,345 15
Returned because order could not be executed, or because remittance was larger than required	159 60
Balance in treasury on July 1	68 00
Total	$1,572 75

BREACHES OF CONTRACT.

Complaints, preferred by employers or employes, for non-fulfillment or breach of contract, non-payment of wages, incompetency, ill-treatment, &c.; have always received careful attention. In all cases the attempt was made to settle the difficulty by compromise, and often with success. When a settlement could not be effected, the parties were referred to the courts, with appropriate advice. When repeated and just complaints were made against the same person, the Superintendent, as instructed, resorted to the expedient of excluding the guilty party from the privileges of the Labor Exchange. For this purpose he keeps a complaint book of the more important cases, and has preserved full records of the affidavits and the proceedings.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

The general result of our labors, say the Commissioners, has thus far been quite gratifying. There are a great number of letters on file from employers and from emigrant employes, expressing their satisfaction with the Exchange, and their thanks for the care taken of their interest and welfare.

The Bricklayers' Union No. 2.

A meeting of this body was held last evening, in their rooms in the Demilt Dispensary building. There was a full attendance, over which Mr. SAMUEL R. GAUL presided. After a lengthy line of routine business had been disposed of, remarks were made by several gentlemen from other labor organizations. Mr. WHITE, of the Painters' Association of Brooklyn, reported that that organization was in full sympathy with this movement, and that as a token of such sympathy had voted every dollar in the Treasury to the support of the bricklayers' movement. Mr. NICHOLS paid over $150 from No. 3 of Newark, N. J.; Mr. O'CONNOR presented $300 from No. 1 of New-Jersey, and Mr. W. H. JESSUP $107, received from various organizations in the State, in response to an appeal from him. The Wood Carvers' Association also handed in the sum of $200, raised to the support of the Union. The Committee on Mass Meeting reported progress. Mr. JAMES FARREL complained on the part of the Laborers' Union of the recent action of No. 2 in having resolved to work with laborers, (hod carriers and other assistants,) without regard to their being society men or not. The matter was referred to a Committee of Conference for consideration. The meeting then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEARLY DROWNED.—Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an unknown man, while bathing in the East River, off Pier No. 40, was rescued from death by Officer WARD, of the Seventh Precinct, the bather having become insensible from strangulation. The unfortunate man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. His clothes consisted of a black felt hat, linen duster, gray mixed pants, &c. He is about five feet six inches in height, with sandy hair, and has no fingers on either hand.

STABBING AFFRAY IN THE FIRST WARD.—About 9:30 last evening a fight took place between MICHAEL MCMAHON and JOHN MURPHY, at the corner of Morris and West streets, and during the affray MCMAHON was stabbed by MURPHY over the right ear, causing a dangerous wound and severing an artery. MCMAHON was taken to his residence, No. 18 Morris-street, and MURPHY was arrested. The latter was taken to the First Precinct Station House and locked up to await the result of MCMAHON'S injuries.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown boy, about 12 years of age, with brown hair, cut very short, was found in the North River last evening, off Pier No. 29. The body was clothed in gray pants and dark jacket, but was without shoes. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

RUN OVER ACCIDENT.—GARRET D'ARCY, aged 8, of No. 30 Trinity-place, was accidentally run over last evening by a horse and cart in the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and sustained a severe fracture of the thigh. The injured child was taken to the City Hospital.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Chief-Justice Chase is a the Metropolitan Hotel. Bishop Durgan, of Chicago, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 30—11:30 A. M.

Consols opened at 94¼ for money and account.

American Securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds .... 72¾@72⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares 94¼
Erie Railway Shares 43¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 30.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 30—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands .... 9¾d.
Middling Orleans .... 9⅞d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opened quiet. Corn, 35s. 3d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 3d. ℔ cental for California White, and 10s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 44s. ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian. Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef opens with a decline of 1s., and is quoted at 105s. ℔ tierce for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 73s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. ℔ cwt. Cheese 57s. ℔ cwt. for American Fine. Bacon, 48s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 3d. for common North Carolina. Turpentine, 27s. for Spirits.

Indian telegrams report the shipments of Cotton from Bombay up to the 24th inst., 8,000 bales, since last report.

LONDON, Thursday, July 30—11:30 A. M.

PRODUCE—The London Produce market opens steady at the closing prices of last evening. Tallow, 44s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon for Refined, and 11d. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 53s. ℔ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £30 10s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £12 for thin oblong for feeding. Sperm Oil, £95 ℔ ton. Whale Oil; £36.

ANTWERP, Thursday, July 30.

PETROLEUM—The market is quiet and steady at 51 francs for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, July 30—1:30 P. M.

Consols for money and account 94⅜@94½; United States Five-twenty Bonds have declined to 72¾. Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares 41.

PARIS, Thursday, July 30.

The Bourse is steady and Rentes are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 30—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady for Cotton to arrive and on spot. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, July 30—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94½@94⅝ for money and account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties 72¾
Illinois Railway Shares 94¼
Erie Railway Shares 43¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares 41¼

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 30—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed dull at 76½@76¼ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Thursday, July 30—5 P. M.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £112,000 sterling since last report.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 30—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed more active, but quotations are unchanged. The sales of the day reached 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed heavy. Corn closed heavy, and declined to 35s. for new Mixed Western. Flour declined to 27s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market closed unchanged in tone and prices.

LONDON, Thursday, July 30—5 P. M.

PRODUCE—The London Produce market closed steady. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. on the spot; 64s. 6d. to arrive.

ANTWERP, Thursday, July 30—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed steady at 51 francs for Standard White.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 30.

SUGAR, 8 reals for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange on New-York, currency, short sight, 29¼ ℔ cent. discount; gold, long sight, 1 ℔ cent. discount, and short sight, ½ ℔ cent. discount.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 30.

FLOUR more active and firmer; Spring Extras, $7 37½@$11 25. WHEAT easier for new No. 1 Spring: sales at $1 80@$1 83 for New and Old; No. 2 Spring, $1 70. CORN moderately active, firm, and advanced 1c.@1½c.; No. 1 steady at 94c. OATS firmer: old, 66½c.@67½c.; new, 62c.@65c. for No. 2. RYE firm and steady at $1 25@$1 30. BARLEY firm and advanced 5c.; sales at $1 50 for No. 2. WHISKY in bond, sales at 48c.@50c.; free, $1 10@$1 20. PROVISIONS, firm, and advances asked. MESS PORK, $28 75@$29. LARD—Sellers 16¾c. BEEF CATTLE—Good to choice, firm; common to medium, declined 15c.@25c.; Texas Steers, $3 70@$4 50; Cherokee Steers, $4 35@$5 25; good to choice Steers, $6 87½@$7 75. LIVE HOGS active and advanced 10c.; Light, $9@$9 25; fair to medium, $9 30@$9 65; good to choice, $9 75@$9 85. LAKE FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo, 3½c., and firmer. RECEIPTS to-day—1,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 1,800 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 30.

FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales 1,900 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in lots, at $2, and 1,500 bushels Red Winter Illinois at $2 20. CORN steady; sales 11,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 03. OATS very scarce and wanted. CORN MEAL, $2 20 ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $32@$35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 64c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—165,000 bushels Wheat, 20,800 bushels Corn, 1,649,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—51,800 bushels Corn, 1,145,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 30.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON—Middling 28½c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6 75@$7; Extra, $7 90@$8 25; Double Extra, $8 50@$9 50; Treble Extra, $10@$12 50. WHEAT $2 25@$2 37½ for Choice to Fancy Red; $1 71@$1 85 for Fair to Fancy. CORN, 82c.@84c. for Mixed, and 90c.@92c. for White. OATS, 47c.@50c. RYE firm at $1 15@$1 17. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 20½c. LARD, 18c. for Choice tierce, and 19c. for Keg. WHISKY firm at $1 25. CATTLE, $2 50@$6 75 for inferior to choice. SHEEP AND LAMBS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 30.

COTTON quiet; Middling, 29c.@30½c. CLOVERSEED declined; sales at $8 25@$8 50. PETROLEUM in light demand; Crude, 22c.; Refined, 33½c.@34c. FLOUR dull but steady; sales 800 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family at $9@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10@$12 25. WHEAT advanced; sales 4,000 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania Red at $2 40@$2 45. RYE steady at $1 60@$1 65. CORN—Good scarce; sales Yellow at $1 22; Mixed Western, $1 17@$1 20. OATS steady at 87c.@88c. for Pennsylvania; 90c.@91c. for Southern. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $29 50@$30. LARD, 18¾c. WHISKY in bond, 55c.@60c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 30.

FLOUR steady. Sales of 200 bbls. Wisconsin Spring at $9; 150 bbls. City ground Spring at $9 25. WHEAT is active; sales 20 000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 95; 6,000 bushels Milwaukee at $1 94; 13,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 85. CORN—Sound in fair request; sales of a cargo of Mixed Western, per sample, at 98c.; 24,000 bushels do. at 99c.; 18,000 bushels do. at $1. OATS quiet and steady; sales 25,000 bushels at 75c.; 3,700 bushels at 74½c. Other articles unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 25,0 0 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Flour, 700 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 30.

COTTON dull and lower; Middlings nominally 28c.; no transactions, receipts or exports. Sterling Exchange unchanged; New-York Sight, ½ ℔ cent. premium. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7 75@$8; Treble Extra, $9@$10 50; Choice, $10 50@$11. CORN steady at 90c.@$1 05. OATS nominally unchanged. HAY, $22. MESS PORK active and firmer at $29 50@$30. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17½c. LARD better; Tierce, 18¾c.; Keg, 19½c.@20c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 30.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull and declined; sales at 86c. OATS in moderate demand; sales at 70c. RYE unsettled; sales New at $1 10; Old at $1, to arrive next month. COTTON dull and nominal. TOBACCO quiet; in good demand. BULK MEATS at 12½c.@14½c.; Bacon Shoulders, 13c.; Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD, 18c. MESS PORK, $29 50. New-Orleans advices in regard to Mess Pork had no influence. Gold, 144½, buying.

TOLEDO, Thursday, July 30.

FLOUR firmer, but quiet. WHEAT firm, and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales New Amber Michigan at $2 10. CORN quiet and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at 99c. for No. 1 on the spot, and $1 to arrive. OATS, 73c. for old; 62c. for new. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat, 3c. to Buffalo; 6½c. to Oswego; 7½c. to Ogdensburg. RECEIPTS—65,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 30.

TOBACCO—Sales 64 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $7 50@$13. WHEAT, $1 85@$2. Superfine FLOUR, $6 25@$6 50. OATS—New, 50c.; Old, 75c. CORN, 83c.@85c. RYE, $1 25. MESS PORK, $28 50@$28 75. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. BULK SHOULDERS, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c. LARD, 18c.@18½c. COTTON, 28½c. Raw WHISKY, free, $1 18.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 30.

COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 29½c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in good demand and scarce; sales at $1 85@$2. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. PORK quiet and firm. LARD quiet and firm. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, July 30.

COTTON dull and no sales; Middlings nominal at 28c.@28½c. Exports, coastwise, 166 bales; receipts for the week, 200 bales; sales, 163 bales; exports, coastwise, 452 bales; stock, 4,231 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, July 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE in demand at 40c.; New-York casks, 40½c. RESIN quiet; No. 1 $3 24; No. 2, $2 15. TAR steady, at $2 45.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 29.

FLOUR—Old, $7@$7 25; New Fine, $6 75@$7 75. WHEAT—Good shipping, $1 85. Legal tenders, 70½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, July 30.

COTTON dull; sales 116 bales Middlings at 28c. Receipts, 12 bales. Exports, coastwise, 252 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, July 30.

COTTON market dull; sales 25 bales Low Middlings at 25c. No exports.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 30.

COTTON market flat; sales 30 bales Middling at 28½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 30.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 47½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 145⅛.

[Advertisement.]

KEEP COOL.—The absolute necessity for keeping the head cool during this torrid season should never be lost sight of. But, while seeking a light Hat, it is not necessary to choose a shapeless one, or one of a color likely when KNOX'S establishment, at No. 212 Broadway, is open to all comers. His articles are marvels of taste, lightness and durability.

[Advertisement.]

Three hundred pieces white mosquito net at 75c. a piece; also, patent and portable canopies, at KELTY'S curtain store, No. 447 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Columbia	Aug. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR ASPINWALL AND VERA CRUZ.			
Arizona	Aug. 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
San Francisco	Aug. 1	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *San Francisco*, close at the General Post Office at 9 A. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Arizona*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at 12 M.

Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier 45, North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails ... 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River .... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad .... 3 P. M.
North Mails .... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way .... 5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at .... 5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at .... 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 30—*In steamship Tarifa, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. C. Waters, Galveston; H. Gottheb, Philadelphia; Dr. J. M. Hunter, Morristown; D. F. Sullivan, Pensacola; C. S. Dunning, Mrs. A. Haggerty, Miss Kate C. Spencer, Brooklyn; A. Cohen, A. Hill, England, and 150 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 55 | Sun sets..... 7 17 | Moon sets.... 2 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 13 | Gov. Island. 6 02 | Hell Gate .. 7 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 30.

Arrived.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Bark Bella, (Br.,) Aubin, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee and 2 passengers to Busk & Jevons. June 21, crossed the equator in lon. 37 52. July 11, experienced heavy squalls from W., in which carried away foretop-sail-yard. July 23, signalized ship Alceste, (Br.,) stg. E. The B. has had heavy squalls and rain, with strong west gales, for the last 3 weeks.

Brig Hertha, (N. G.,) Johansen, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to H. W. O. Edye. July 23, crossed the equator in lon. 40; was 8 ds. becalmed south of the equator; July 28, lat. 39, lon. 70 53, had a heavy E. N. E. gale; 16th inst., M. H. Tartson, seaman, aged 23, died of consumption.

Brig Pedro, Dickson, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to Warren Ray. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, and had heavy N. E. gales on 27th; fine weather and light N. E. winds rest of the passage.

Brig Angelia, Brown, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Clapp. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light S. and E. winds the entire passage.

Brig W. H. Bickmore, (of Boston,) Bickmore, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to H. W. Loud & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light variable winds the entire passage.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, Neal, Demerara 23 ds., via New-Haven, with sugar, &c., to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. John, Fields, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. John Boynton, Mitchell, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Racket, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Chas. F. Beebe, Rogers, Seal Island, N. S., with halibut to H. Rogers.

Schr. S. M. Strout, Veasey, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. George & Albert, McDonald, Elizabethport, for Saco.

Schr. T. E. Cahill, Hallock, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Charles L. Hulse, Leslie, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Deering, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Nelson Hall, Stewart, Port Johnson, for Middletown.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah, Doughty, Poughkeepsie, for Pembroke.

Schr. Surf, Abbott, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Shiffield, New-London.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Smith, Stonington, for Rondout.

Schr. Chas. Roberts, Rogers, Provincetown.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. Jas. Butler, West, New-Haven.

Schr. Noah Brown, Tate, Bridgeport, for Port Morris.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Rye, for Newberg.

Schr. Chas. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.

Schr. White Rock, Heany, Stonington, for Albany.

Schr. Julia S. Swan, Knapp, Oyster Bay.

Schr. Marcena Monson, Dayton, Boston.

Schr. S. Rockhill, Booker, Rondout, for Cambridge.

Schr. Cloud, Seaman, South Amboy, for Hartford.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Tyler, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Stampede, Stratton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mayday, Adams, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Globe, Herring, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. E. S. Tyler, Tyler, Port Johnson.

Schr. R. W. Lawson, Hull, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Vermillion, Lockwood, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. James Irvin, Chamberlain, Virginia.

Schr. B. F. Hallock, Stillman, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Tarifa, for Liverpool; America, for Bremen; Columbia, for Havana; yacht Sappho, for Cowes.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 30—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; steamtug Willie, do.; barks Signal, from Cadiz; Solferino, from Port-au-Prince; Richard Bullwinkle and Granite State, from New-York; Geo. T. Kemp, from Cape Town; Crowninshield, from Havana; Lelia M. Long, from Baltimore; brigs Mary Leblanc, from Aux Cayes; Fearless, from Sagua; Jennie Clark, from Havana; Regatta, from Cienfuegos; Maria Wheeler, from Philadelphia; schrs. Manantico, from Mobile.

Below—Bark Early Morn, from New-York; brig Aquidnack, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, July 30—Arr. brig Fanny, from Boston; schrs. B. N. Hawkins, do.; A. G. Ireland, New-York.

Sld. steamer Sea Gull, Baltimore.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 30—Arr. schr. St. James, from Tampico for New-York; the Captain and four men sick from fever and ague.

NORFOLK, Va., July 30—The pilot-boat Coquette reports as having passed up for Baltimore the ship Bremerhaven, from Barbados; bark Crimea, from Newport, Wales; brig Lewis Clark, from St. Thomas; schr. Comet, from West Indies.

Passed out—Ships Odessa, for St. Johns; Island Light, for Liverpool; bark Alena Morton, for Nova Scotia; brigs Hyperion, for Cuba; Mississippi, for Demerara; Ella Vail, for Weymouth; Edith, for Matanzas; Minnehaha, for Nova Scotia; schr. Elycon, for Liverpool; ship Confidence, London.

Passed in—Brig Montano, from New-York for Richmond.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29—Arr. ships Dreadnought and Look Out, from New-York; Morsimon, Liverpool; Gen. Wyndham, Australia.

SAVANNAH, July 30—Cld. steamship America, for Baltimore; brig Meteor, Darien.

Arr. schr. Snow Squall, from New-York; brig D. Forey, from Richmond, Me.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 30—Arr. steamer James A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 30.—The schr. Mary E. Killinger, Capt. Penny, of New-York, from Alexandria, with a cargo of coal for Boston, struck on her anchor yesterday at noon, and sunk at night in three fathoms of water, on Middle Grounds, off Cape Charles. The crew were taken off by the schr. Trident, of Rockland. The Killinger is three years old, built in Sayerook, Conn., and rates No. 1.

Spoken, &c.

Ellen Dyer—bark, from Cardenas for Queenstown, 15 ds. out, July 23, lat. 37 5, lon. 68 24.

Hope—ship, from Savannah for Buenos Ayres, July 1, lat. 2 S., lon. 29 12.

Rush—brig, from Wilmington for Boston, July 27, lat. 39 15, lon. 73 30.

Southern Chief—ship, from New-York for San Francisco, July 1, lat. 2 21 S., lon. 29 W.

Virginia—brig, hence for St. Pierre, Mart., July 26, lat. 39 30, lon. 72 35.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, July 6, brigs Fashion, for New-York, ready; Henry & Louise and B. Inginac, unc.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, July 30.—The schr. Billow, Capt. Roger, from Boston, with petroleum, was destroyed by fire at Dunkirk to-day.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S
GAS FIXTURES.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., Sole Agents,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, mackerel, flour, sugars and all kinds of groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

ROOT'S WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL
SAFETY BOILER
has no large sheet-iron shell to explode; is tested to 300 pounds; economical and durable. Also Root's Trunk Engines, Vertical and Horizontal Engines, all descriptions, Steam Pumps, Machinery, &c. Send for pamphlets and price lists. Agents wanted. JOHN B. ROOT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

READY TO-MORROW MORNING, THE NEW NUMBER OF
"YANKEE NOTIONS."
LEADING PICTURES—SEYMOUR as the Little Joker. "LARGE PLATES," at the Dining Saloon. The late NOMINATION at Tammany Hall and GRAND SERENADE of all the candidates—in a large Cartoon Caricature. The Bed Slats give way—is it an 'AIRTH-QUAKE? Mr. NUDITY fires a *feu de joi*. Saratoga Swells. The Cowhided OSSIFER, &c., &c.
For sale by all newsdealers; 15 cents a copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 459, July 30, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 458.
11, 3, 4, 6, 42, 22, 68, 25, 5, 40, 74, 16, 41.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 460, July 30, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 460.
78, 71, 9, 11, 76, 73, 56, 6, 54, 32, 29, 55.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 511, July 30, 1868.
44, 12, 35, 7, 13, 31, 73, 32, 45, 46, 53, 63, 25.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 512, July 30, 1868.
42, 48, 26, 11, 35, 72, 10, 76, 50, 45, 69, 15.
The above drawings have been taking place publicly at No. 210 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.